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COMMUNITY COMMONS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

CHAO DOU

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

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INTRODUCTION

- Community Commons
- Information Space
- Digital and Physical Platforms
- Digital Divide

HISTORY

- First Public Libraries
- Andrew Carnegie
- New York Public Library

PRECEDENTS

- New York Public Library
- Sendai Mediatheque
- Seattle Public Library

CONVERSATION WITH EXPERTS

- Onondaga Public Library Main Branch
- Information Technology Department
- Response to Requests

PROPOSAL

- Existing Program
- Proposed Program
- Site Context

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“Bad Libraries Building Collections
Good Libraries Build Services
Great Libraries Build Communities”

David Lankes

INTRODUCTION

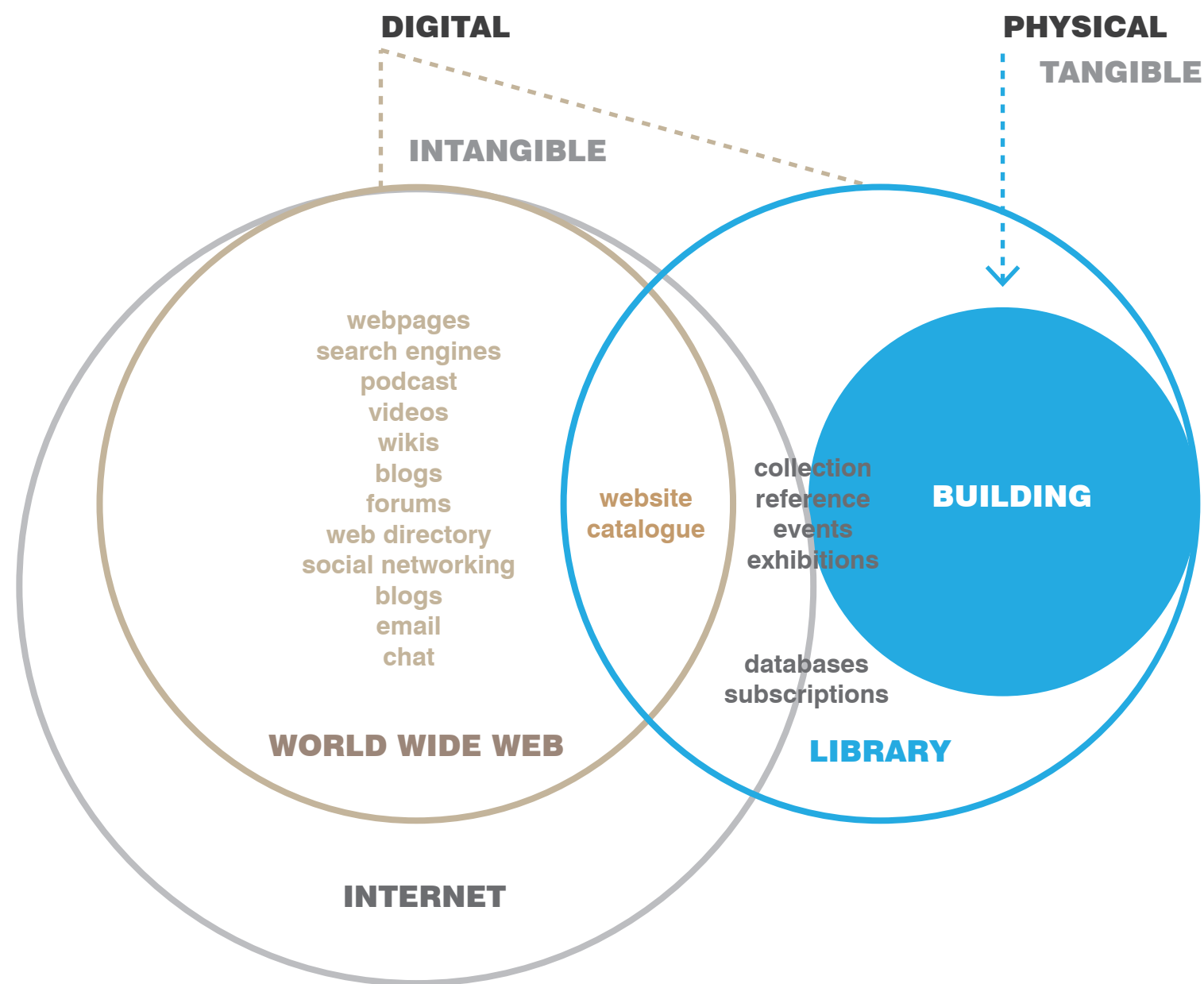
In an age where economic, educational, health, and social opportunities increasingly depend on access to the Internet, lack of access means lack of opportunity. Only 35 percent of the world's population is connected to the Internet, and people in rural and poor communities are the least likely to have online access or the skills to navigate the digital world. Public libraries are distinct from research libraries, school libraries and special libraries in that their mandate is to serve the general public's information needs.

PROPOSAL

This thesis will identify the programs for the Onondaga County Public Library in Downtown Syracuse based on the needs of the surrounding neighborhoods and organize the programs based on the navigational organization of digital information exchange platforms to connect the digital divide between impoverished neighborhoods with the affluent neighborhoods of Syracuse, NY.

The articulation of the space will manifest as a commons for the demographics to access, create and exchange information in the community

INTRODUCTION THESIS

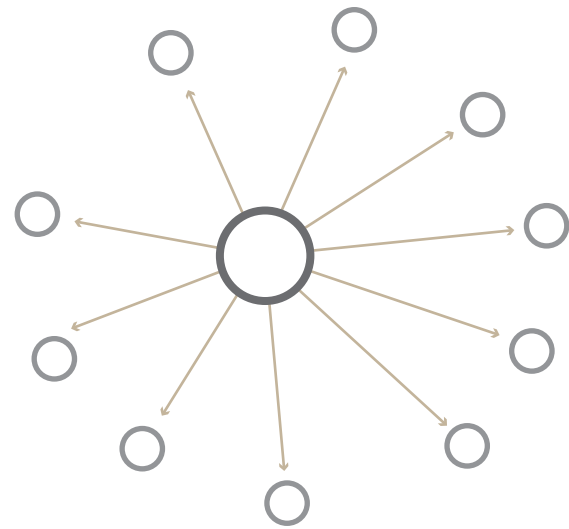


LIBRARY IS ONE OF THE PHYSICAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE

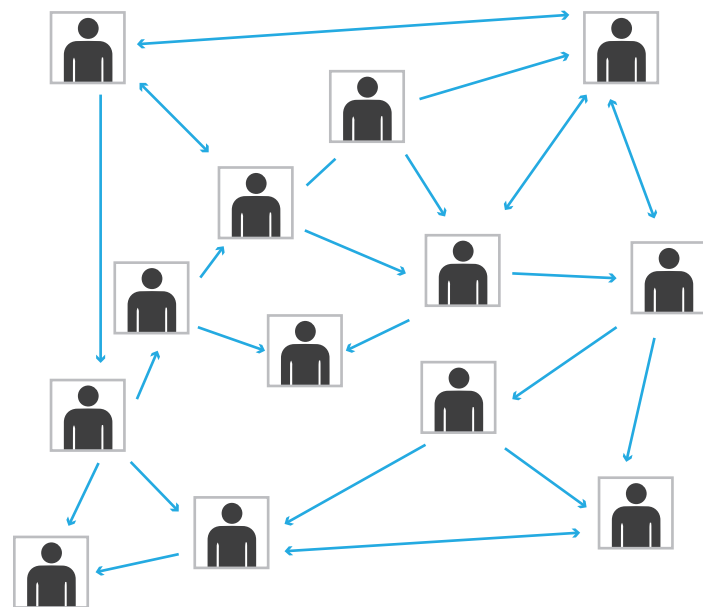
In the Digital Age, information is becoming digitized, the sharing, storing, and dissemination of information is changing the way people communicate, access and consume information creating a shift industries such as the education, journalism, business and well as architectural typology changes in physical information spaces like the library. Information is constantly being created due to efficiency of internet information transfer. Relevant and timely information is the key to the advances in information exchange in digital platforms as opposed to physical platforms.

SOCIAL NETWORKING PLATFORMS BRINGS TOGETHER MINDS THAT MAY NOT OTHERWISE MEET, WHICH ALLOWS FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND EMPOWERMENT OF MARGINALIZED DISCOURSE.

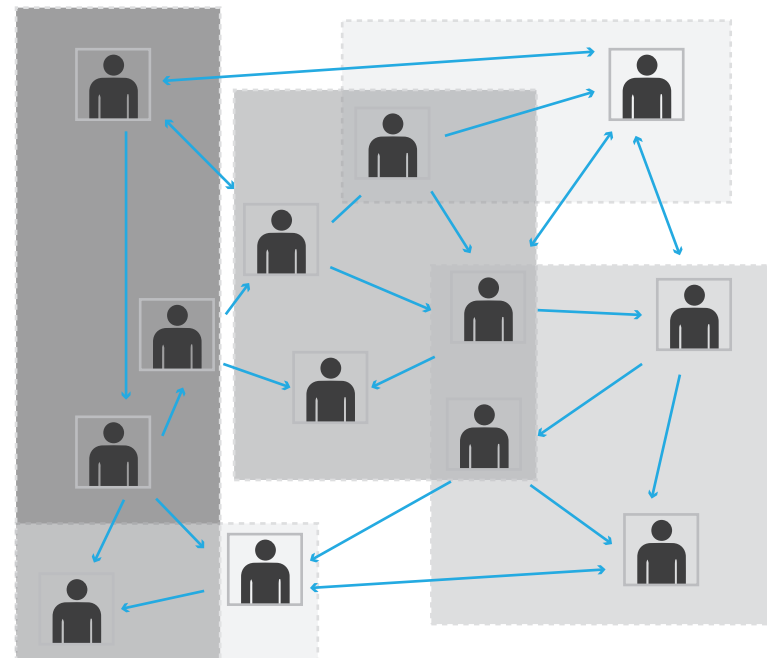
INTRODUCTION INFORMATION SPACE



RADIAL DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION



EXCHANGE BETWEEN USERS IN TWITTER



USERS OVERLAP IN TWITTER COMMUNITIES
BASED ON SHARED INTEREST

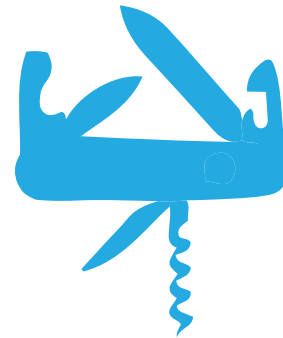
SOCIAL NETWORKING PLATFORMS SERVE AS BOTH
MANIFESTATION OF AND MEANS BY WHICH TO
COMBAT THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. EACH OF THE SITES
HOST THRIVING COMMUNITIES THAT ENGAGE WITH
OTHERWISE MARGINALIZED POPULATION

Digital information platforms like Twitter is a social
networking platform designed around relevant and
timely exchange of information. Users follow each other
to gain access to their shared information. Retweet is
sharing information where the user feels is relevant to
his/her own twitter community. Intangible digital
communities are formed around people with similar
interests, trust between the users are built around the
consumption and contribution of information.

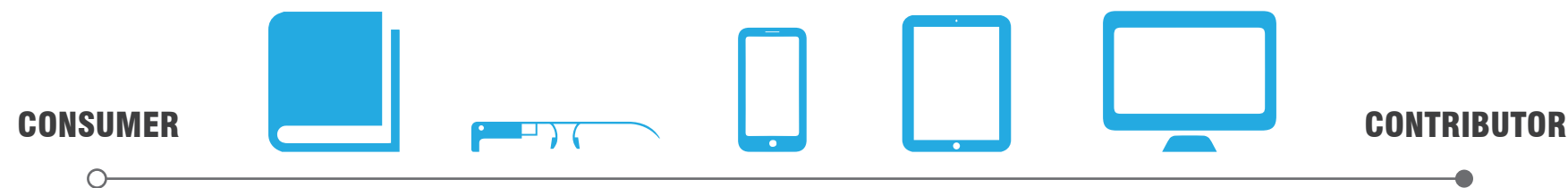
INTRODUCTION DIGITAL INFORMATION PLATFORMS



MULTI-PURPOSE DEVICES



SWISS ARMY KNIFE



TECHNOLOGY CONSUMER VS. INFORMATION CONTRIBUTOR

SOCIAL MEDIA ENABLES USER TO PARTICIPATE ONLINE AND CREATE CONTENT WITHOUT HAVING TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE TECHNOLOGY WORKS

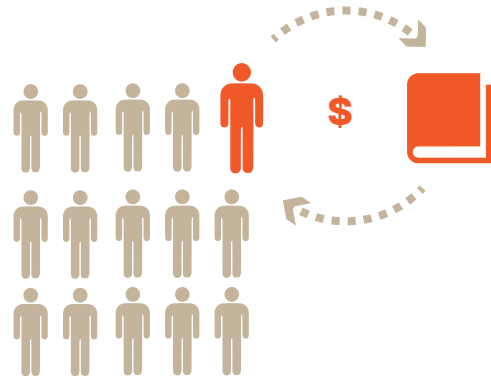
Spaces that have wireless access to internet are transduced by mobile and immobile devices accessing that network. The increasing adaptation and advancement in technology has allowed for economic capable and digital literate individuals to explore in the digital platforms with the facilitation of the various user interface design and the increasing connected world of the internet. The mass production and consumption nature of the devices and the increasingly seamless connection of internet has led the changes in the digital platforms to become more prominent.

MY INVESTIGATION IS AIMED TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SPACES IN THE DIGITAL BASED KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY.

INTRODUCTION DIGITAL LITERACY

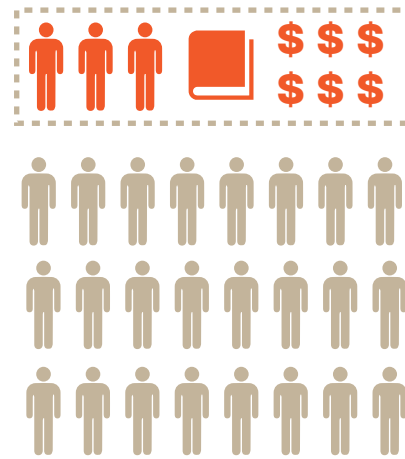


PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY



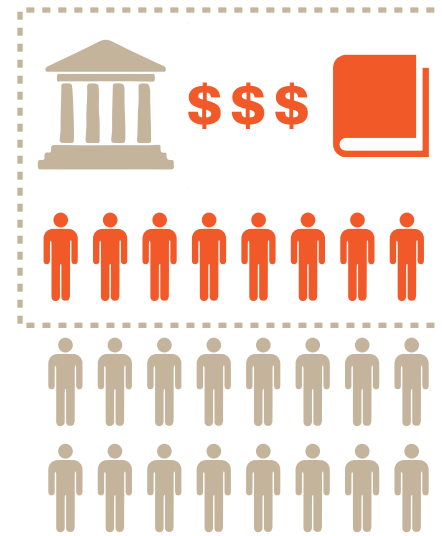
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Developed in the late 1700s. These were often housed in bookstores or print shops, and rented out books.



SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY

Focused on a particular subject, usually scholarly materials. Structured around membership requirements with subscription fees.



DISTRICT LIBRARY

Educators and eventually legislators looked to the school district library (funded through taxes) to provide reading for adults as well as children.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY

1762

Circulating Library

The first circulating library was in Annapolis, Maryland. They offered popular materials such as the latest fiction, including that 18th century innovation novels for rental.

1731

Library Company of Philadelphia

Benjamin Franklin initiated a "subscription library" as a way of sharing books among members of a literary society. It was incorporated in 1742 as the Library Company of Philadelphia, the first established in the U.S. You could join the library by buying stock in the company and books were only available to members.

1800

Mercantile Library

Aimed at middle class young men, "to promote orderly and virtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and the desire for knowledge, improve the scientific skill" and create good citizens. Mercantile libraries were usually funded by contributions from the benevolent rich, to help educate the masses.

1807

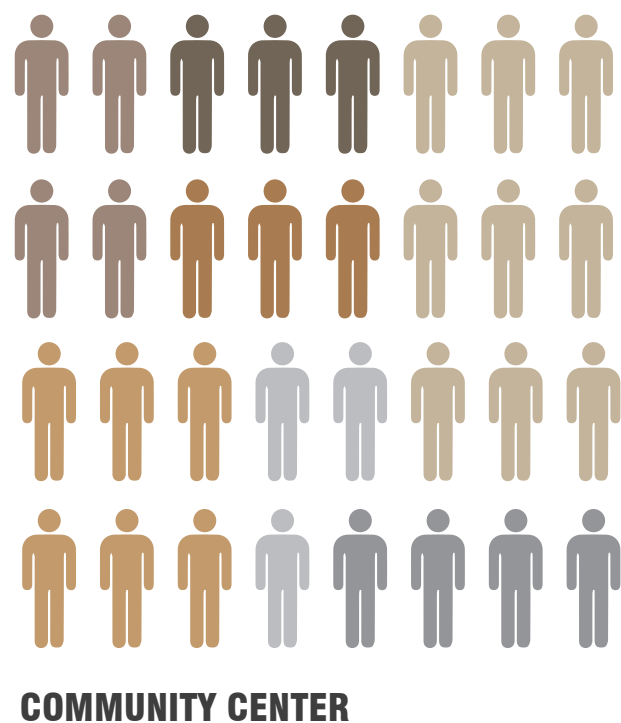
Athenaeum

An Athenaeum was basically a gentlemen's social club (women were seldom allowed in the early days) with a collection of reading material. Members were from the richest and highest class of society. The cost was high, around \$300 for a share of stock, to keep out the riff-raff.

1830

School Public Libraries

School districts were expected to have books available for their students. There was no system; it was all haphazard, and materials donated usually was not interesting.



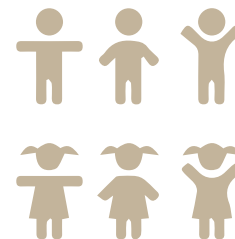
SCHOLAR EXCHANGE



CIRCULATING TEXT



CULTURE EXCHANGE



CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

1890

Children's Library

The first children's libraries were founded in the 1890s. As late as 1894, 70% of libraries still had age restrictions, but by 1908, circulation of materials to children accounted for around one-third of total library lending.

1890

Community Center

The library was also a haven for the waves of immigrants arriving after 1890 and, equally importantly, for their children. Storytelling was used to socialize immigrants and teach the customs and expectations of U.S. society. Libraries came to resemble community centers.

1900

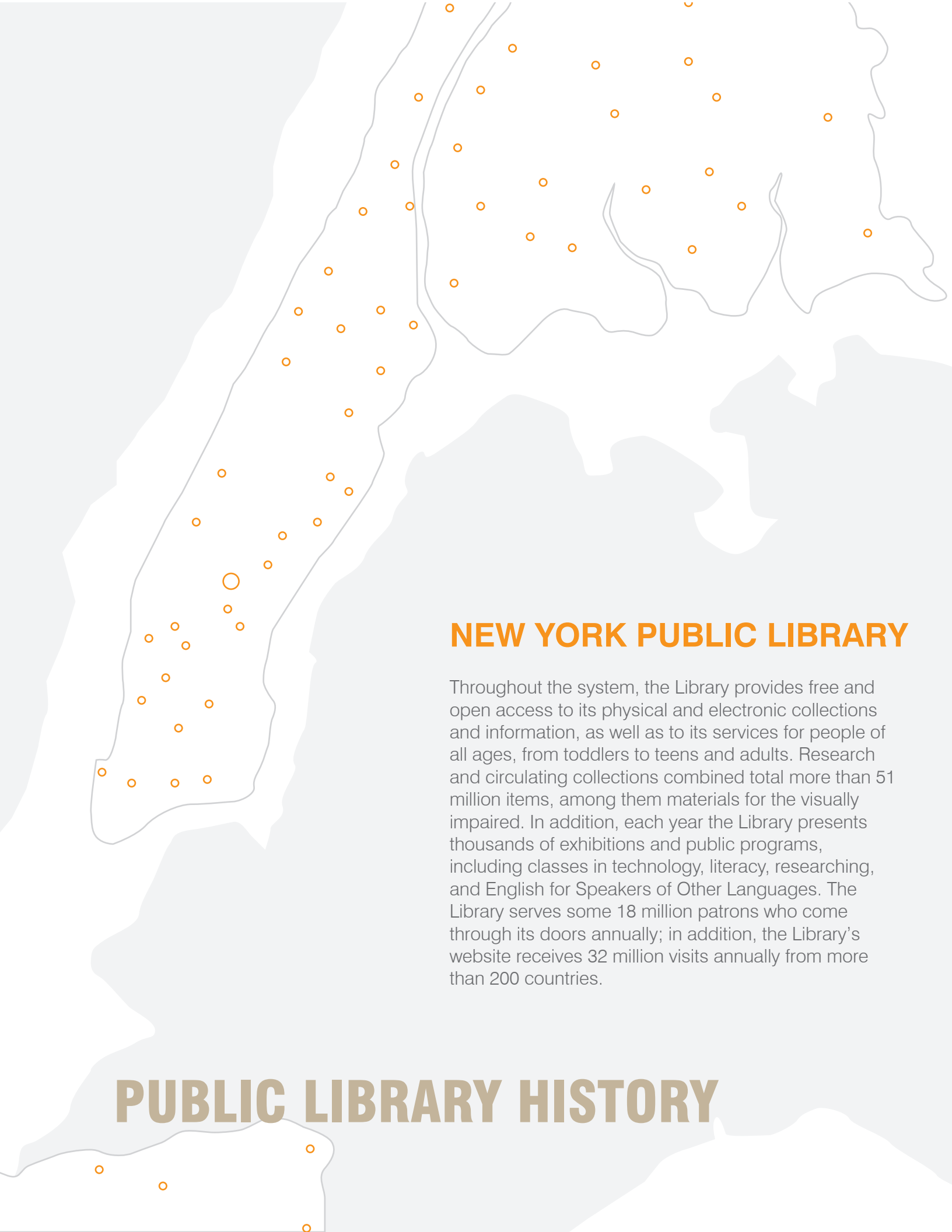
Reference Departments

Libraries also were growing in scope. Reference departments were standard by 1900, as were open shelves

ANDREW CARNEGIE

CARNEGIE BELIEVED THAT LIBRARIES AND BOOKS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE. By 1920, the Carnegie estate had donated \$50 million to erect 2,500 library buildings, including 1,700 in the U.S.--by far the most sustained and widespread philanthropic enterprise ever devoted to libraries. Carnegie's donations got libraries started in small towns, not just big cities, throughout America. Carnegie is the driving force behind the modern U.S. public library system.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY



NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Throughout the system, the Library provides free and open access to its physical and electronic collections and information, as well as to its services for people of all ages, from toddlers to teens and adults. Research and circulating collections combined total more than 51 million items, among them materials for the visually impaired. In addition, each year the Library presents thousands of exhibitions and public programs, including classes in technology, literacy, researching, and English for Speakers of Other Languages. The Library serves some 18 million patrons who come through its doors annually; in addition, the Library's website receives 32 million visits annually from more than 200 countries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HISTORY

1849

Astor Library

The Astor Library was created through the generosity of John Jacob Astor (1763-1848), a German immigrant who at his death was the wealthiest man in America. In his will he pledged \$400,000 for the establishment of a reference library in New York. Although the books did not circulate and hours were limited, it was a major resource for reference and research.

1854

Lenox Library

New York's other principal library during this time was founded by James Lenox and consisted primarily of his personal collection of rare books (which included the first Gutenberg Bible to come to the New World), manuscripts, and Americana. While use was free of charge, tickets of admission were required.

1886

Samuel J. Tilden

One-time governor Samuel J. Tilden (1814-1886), who upon his death bequeathed the bulk of his fortune — about \$2.4 million — to "establish and maintain a free library and reading room in the city of New York."

1892

New York Public Library

By 1892, both the Astor and Lenox libraries were experiencing financial difficulties. The combination of dwindling endowments and expanding collections had compelled their trustees to reconsider their mission. The NYPL was formed as an unprecedented example of private philanthropy for the public good.

1901

Neighborhood Libraries

The New York Public Library contracted with the City of New York to operate 39 Carnegie branches in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island.

1901

Andrew Carnegie

A month later, steel baron Andrew Carnegie offered \$5.2 million to construct a system of branch libraries throughout New York City which provided the City would supply the sites and fund the libraries' maintenance and operations.

2014

Current NYPL

The New York Public Library's 42nd Street building's renovation aims to enhance that role, strengthening research services, opening more of the architectural gem to the public, and bringing back the circulating library.



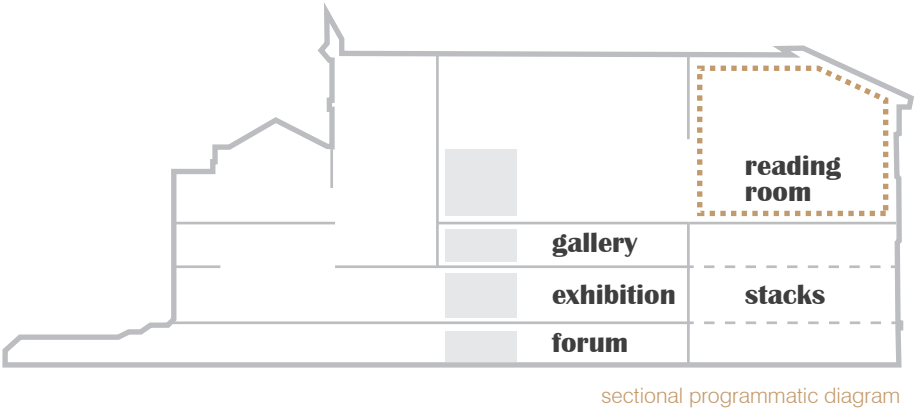
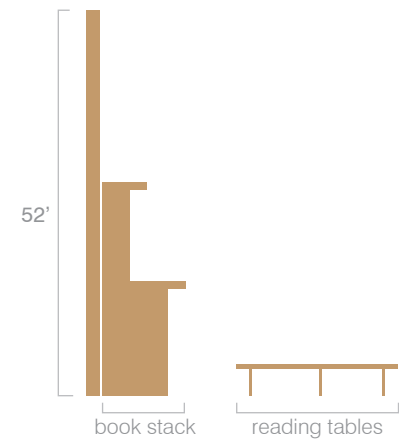
PRECEDENTS

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOCATION: **New York, NY, USA**
ARCHITECT: **Carrère and Hastings**
YEAR: **1897-1911**
SIZE: **29,348 sqm**
BRANCH: **87**

HIGHLIGHT:
HISTORICAL VALUE

The Schwarzman main branch is a prominent historic landmark in Midtown Manhattan, one of four research libraries in the library system. The dominant feature is the Rose Main Reading Room, characterized by a fifty-two foot tall ceiling filled with long oak tables surrounded by two layers of book stacks against the walls.



SENDAI MEDIATHEQUE

LOCATION: **Sendai, Miyagi, Japan**

ARCHITECT: **Toyo Ito**

YEAR: **1995-2001**

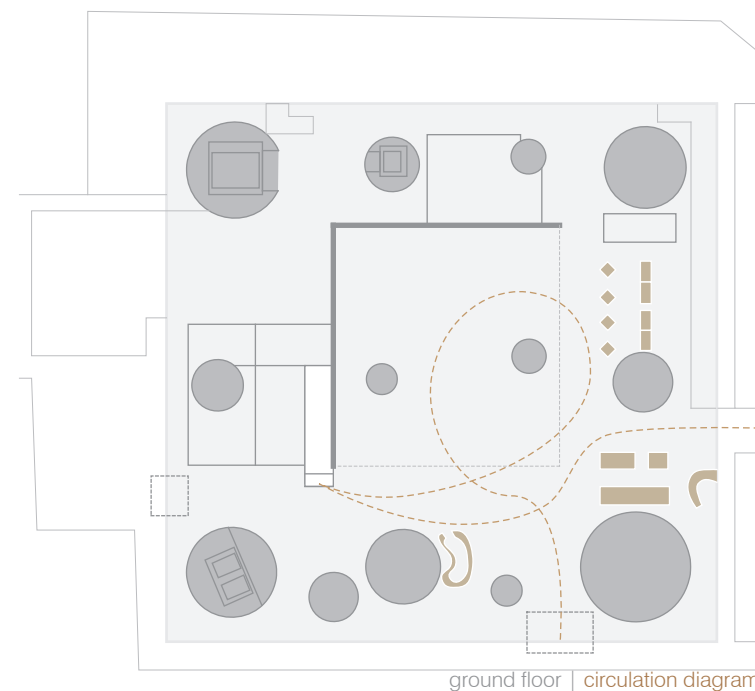
SIZE: **21,682 sqm**

HIGHLIGHT:

FREE CIRCULATING SPACE

MEANDER BETWEEN STRUCTURAL TUBES

"...this building has many free spaces, that is, spaces that are not intended, as rooms are, to serve specific functions. Such spaces exist, for example, between the tubes and the building perimeter. Visitors will be able to use such spaces as they use the city streets, for various activities." -Toyo Ito



SEATTLE CENTRAL LIBRARY

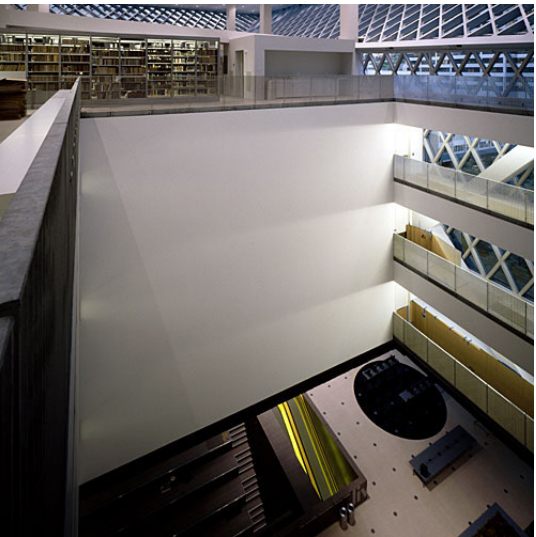
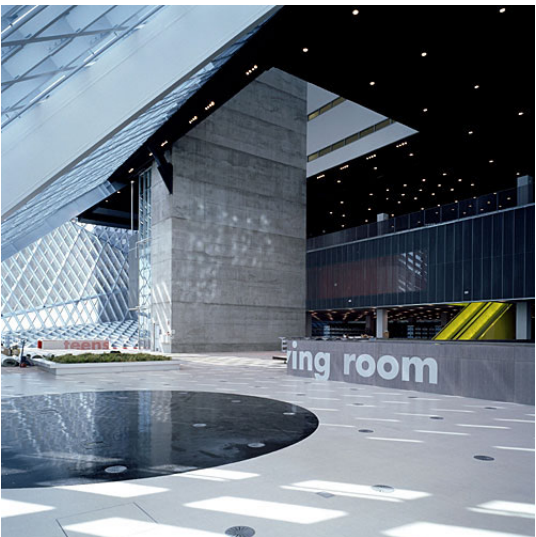
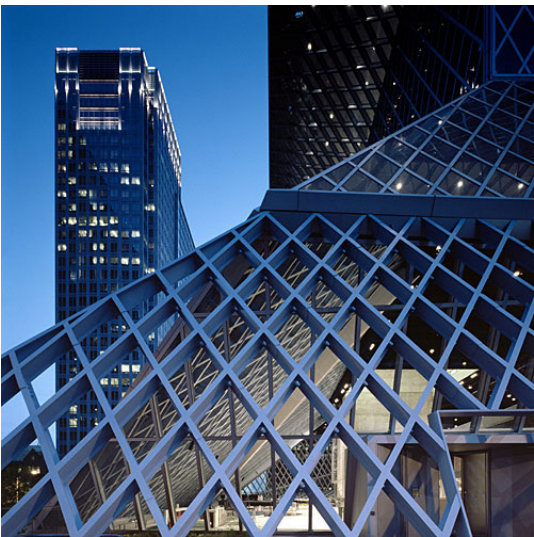
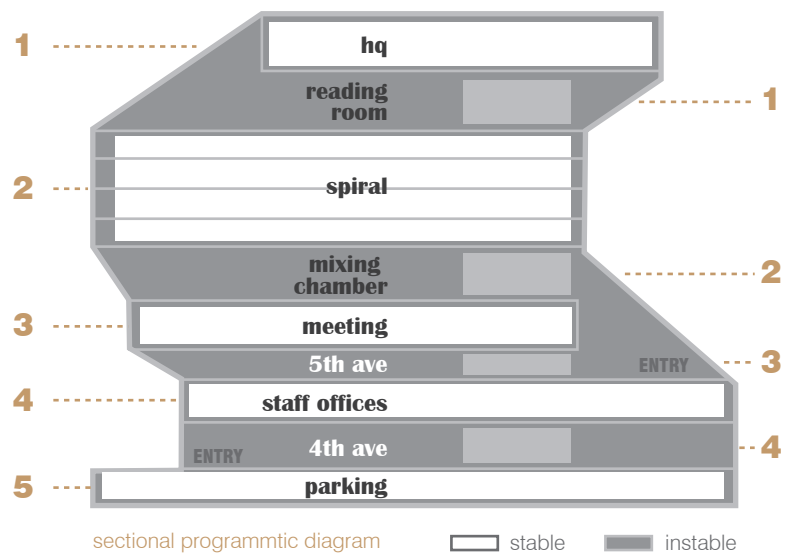
LOCATION: **Seattle, Washington, USA**
ARCHITECT: **OMA + LMN**
YEAR: **1999-2004**
SIZE: **38,300 sqm**
BRANCHES: **26**

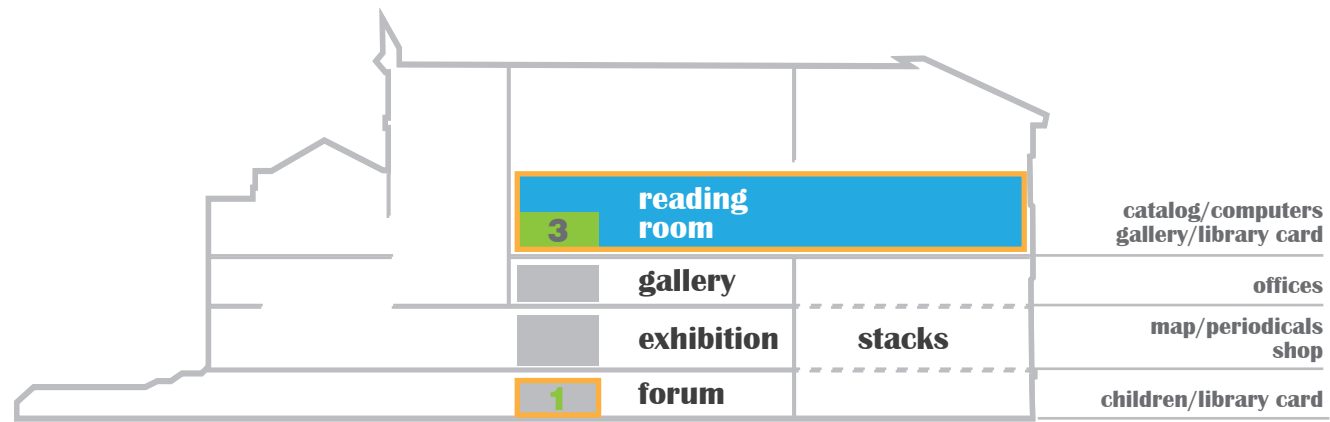
HIGHLIGHT:
PROGRAMMATIC CLUSTERS
FIVE STABLE AND FOUR INSTABLE

- 5

Each of the five stable platform is a programmatic cluster that is architecturally defined and equipped for maximum, dedicated performance.
- 4

The spaces in between the five platforms function as open floors and is organized as spaces for work, interaction, and play.





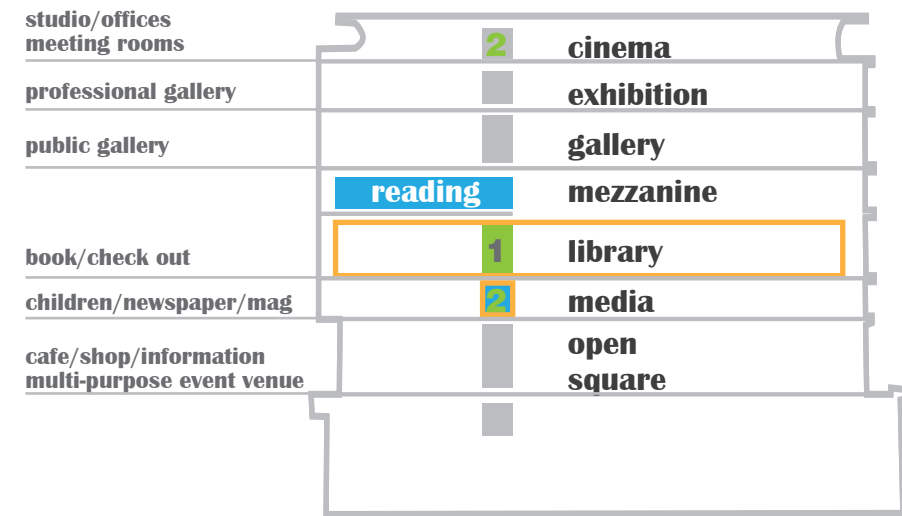
New York Public Library



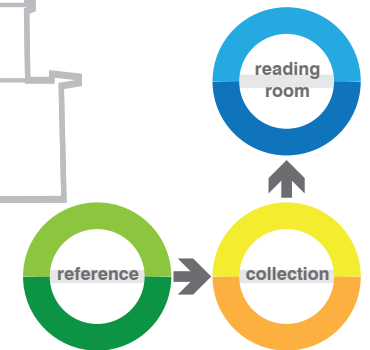
HORIZONTAL
MOVEMENT



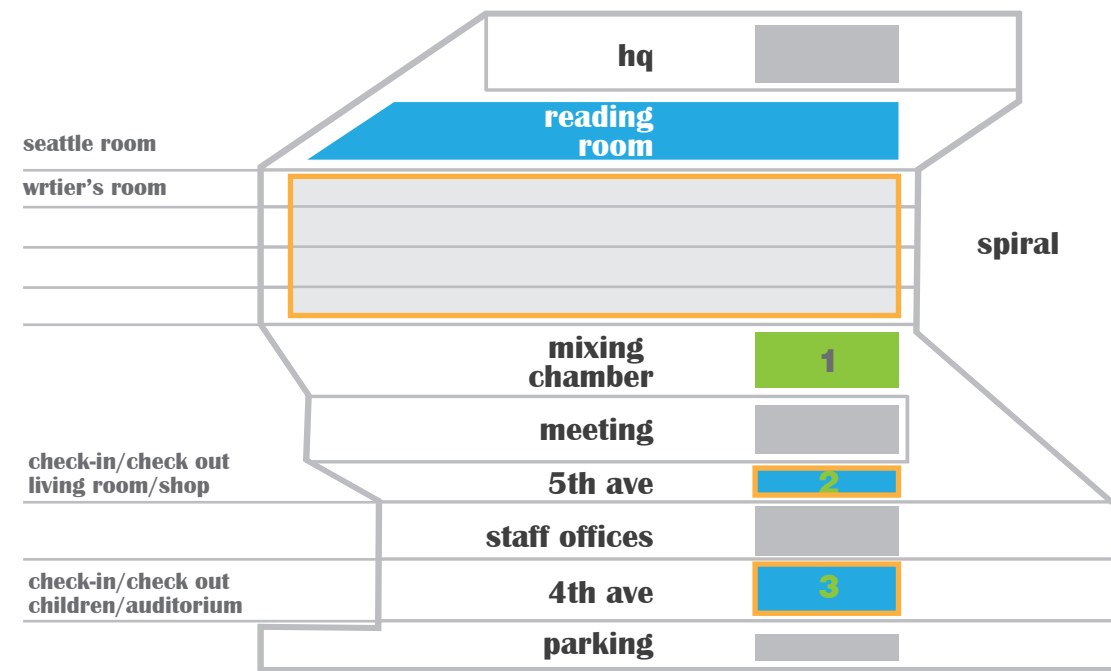
PRECEDENTS PROGRAM



Sendai Mediatheque



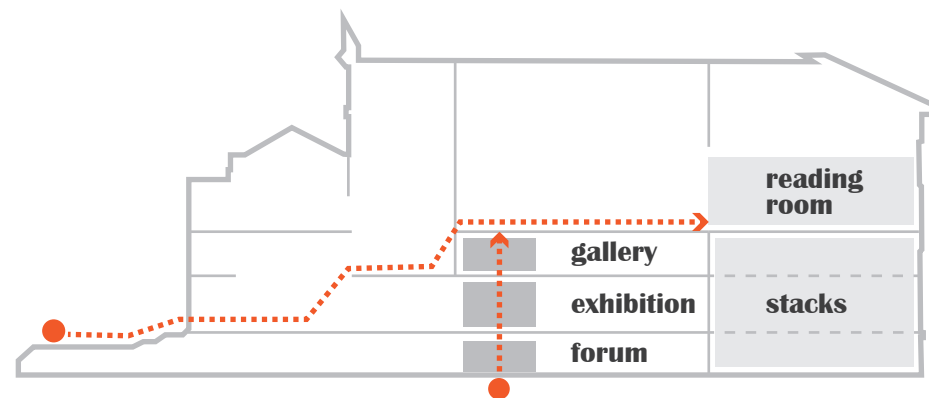
COMBINATION
MOVEMENT



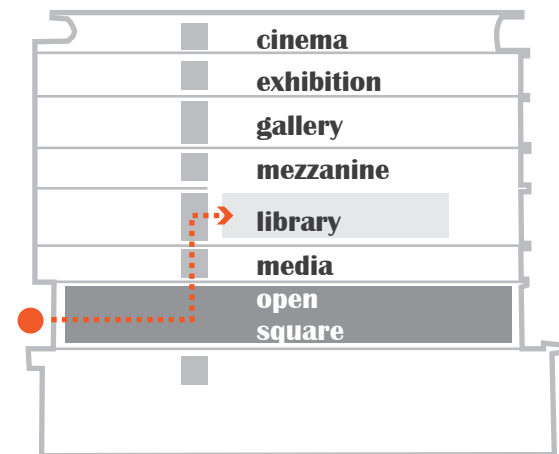
Seattle Public Library



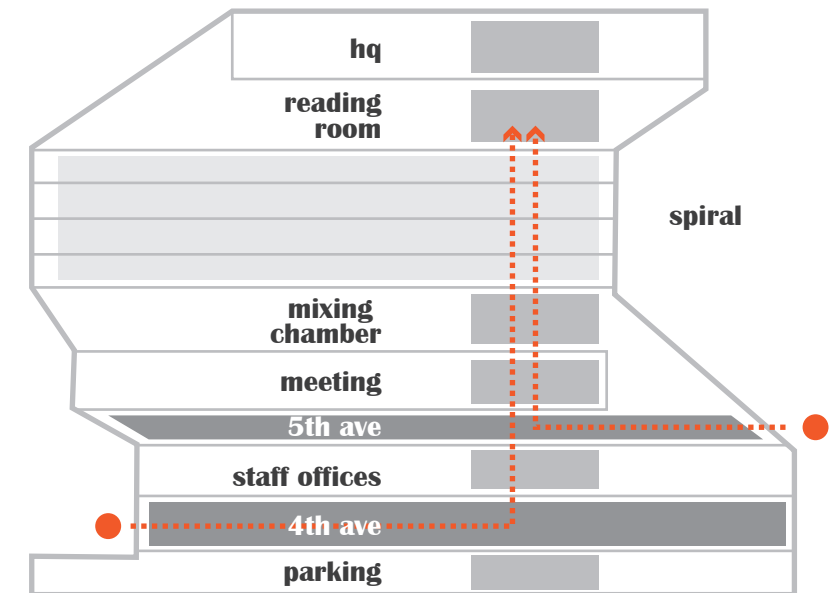
VERTICAL
MOVEMENT



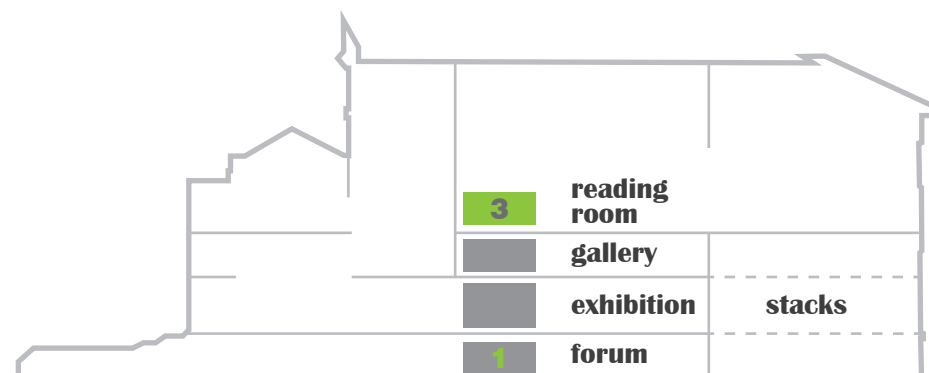
New York Public Library: **2 entrances**



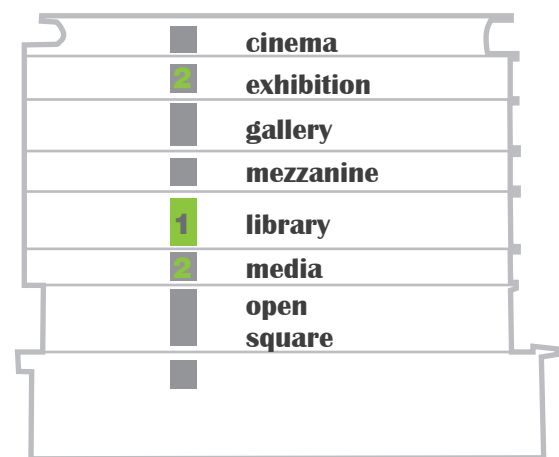
Sendai Mediatheque: **2 entrances**



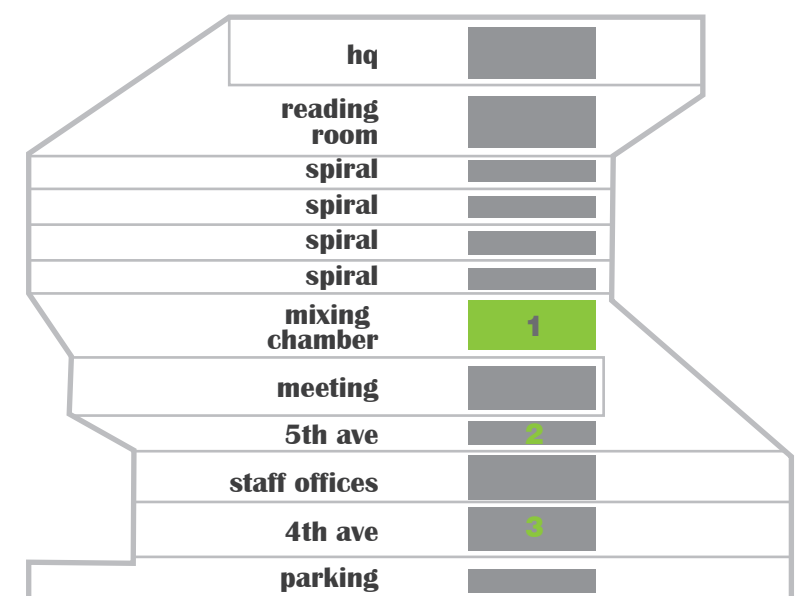
Seattle Public Library: **2 entrances**



New York Public Library: **4 reference desks**

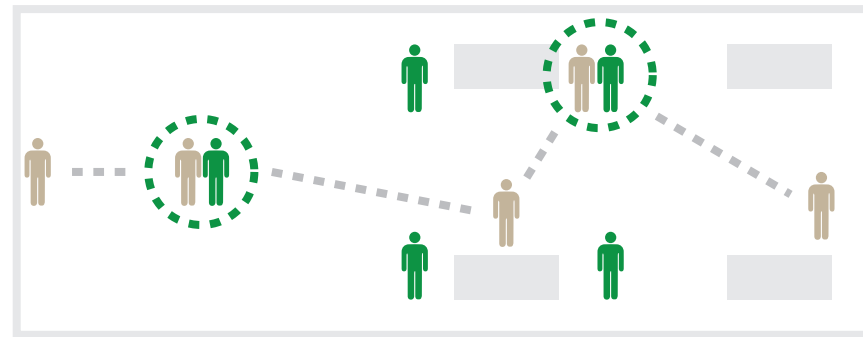


Sendai Mediatheque: **5 reference desks**

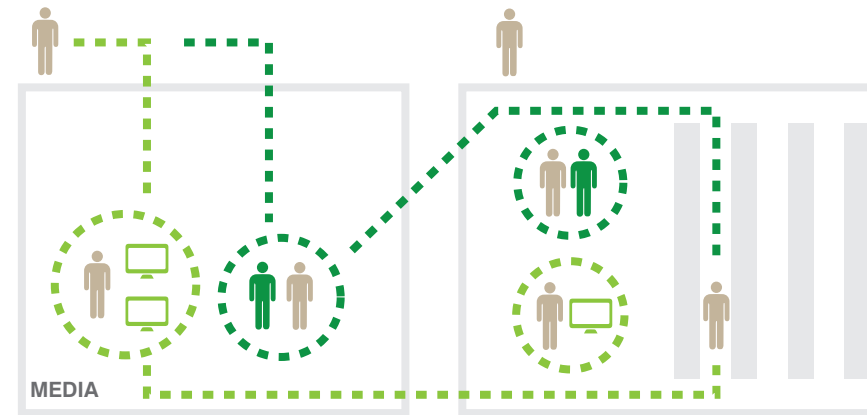
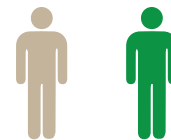


Seattle Public Library: **5 reference desks**

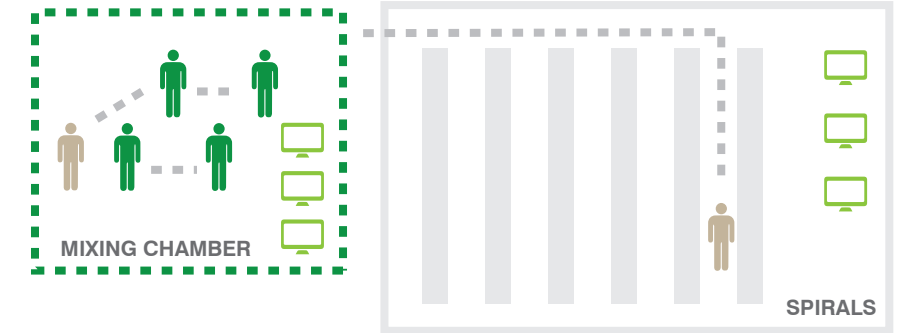
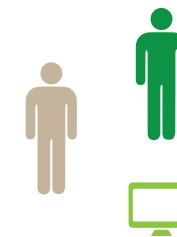
PRECEDENTS CIRCULATION



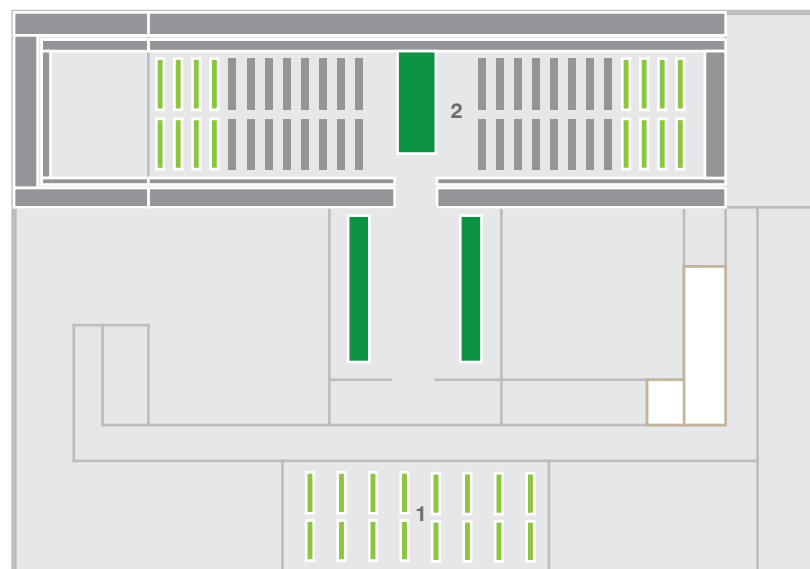
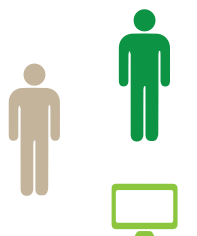
REFERENCE DESK TRADITIONAL



REFERENCE WITH COMPUTER AND LIBRARIAN
SPREAD OUT ON SEVERAL FLOORS



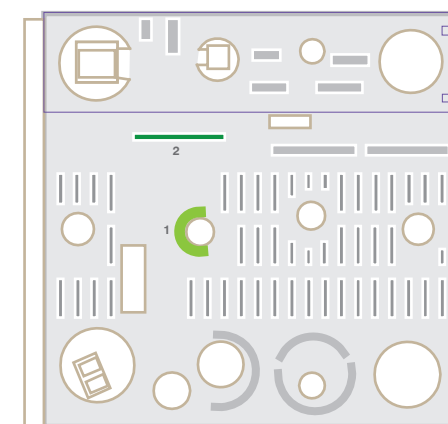
REFERENCE WITH COMPUTER AND LIBRARIAN
ON ONE FLOOR



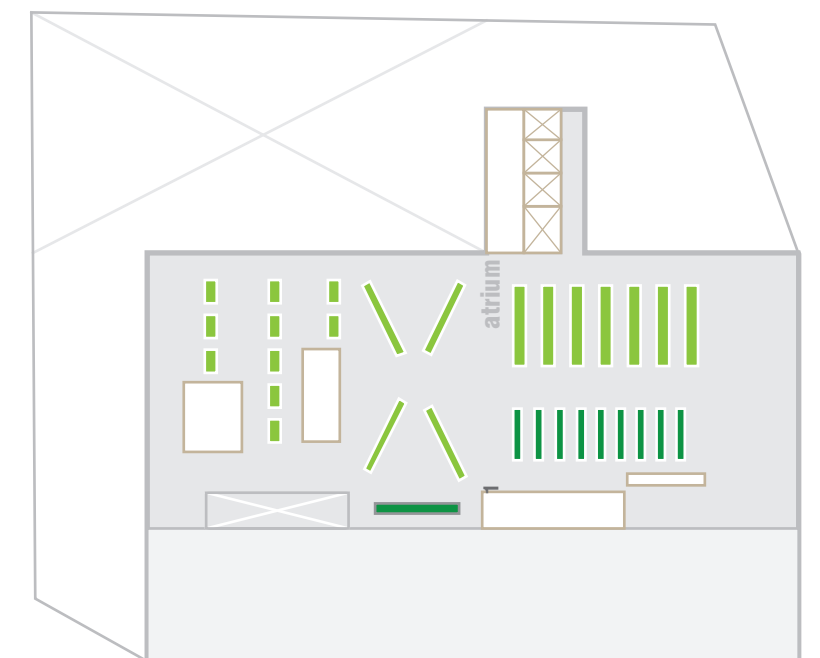
3rd floor



INFORMATION | 2nd floor

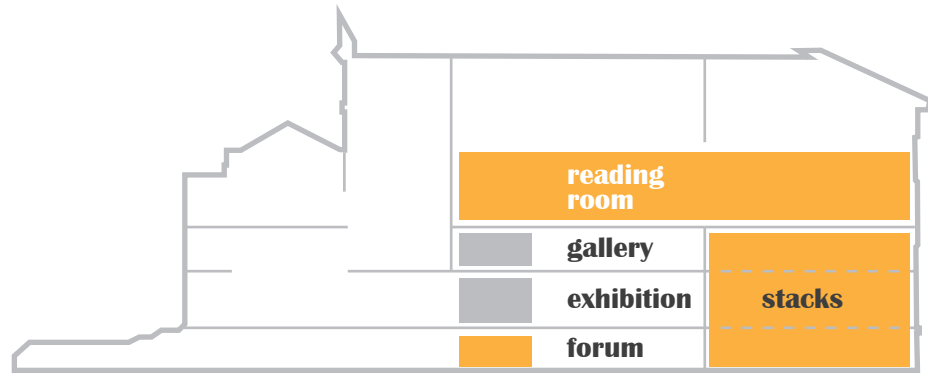


LIBRARY | 3rd + 4th floor

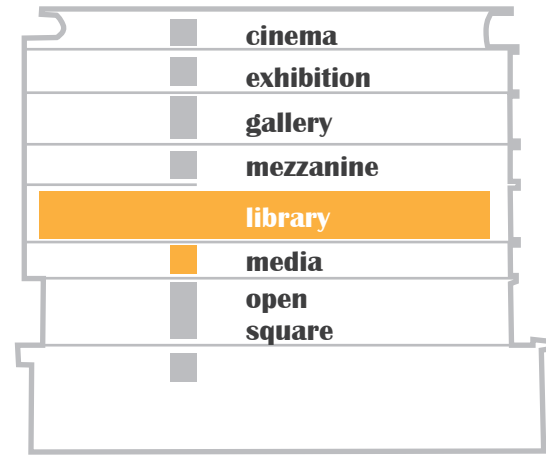


MIXING CHAMBER | 5th floor

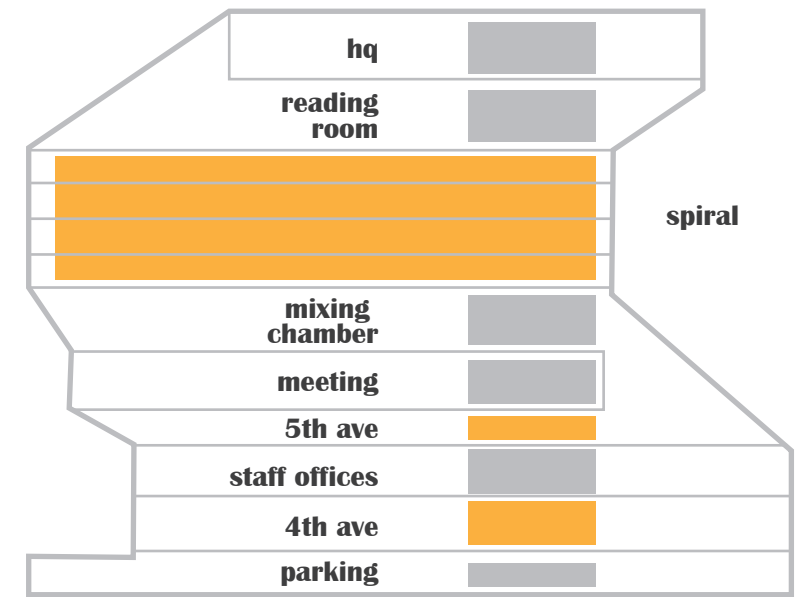
PRECEDENTS REFERENCE



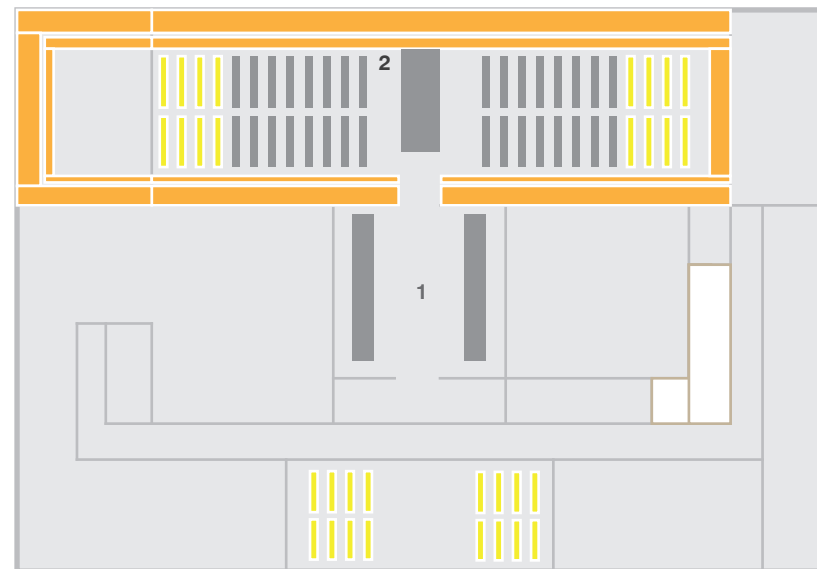
New York Public Library: **2 collection floors**



Sendai Mediatheque: **2 collection floors**

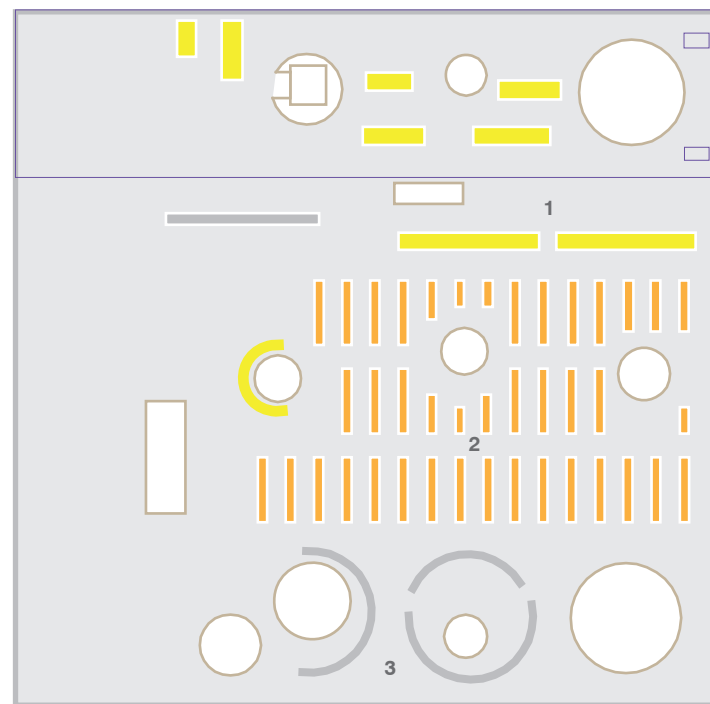


Seattle Public Library: **3 collection floors**

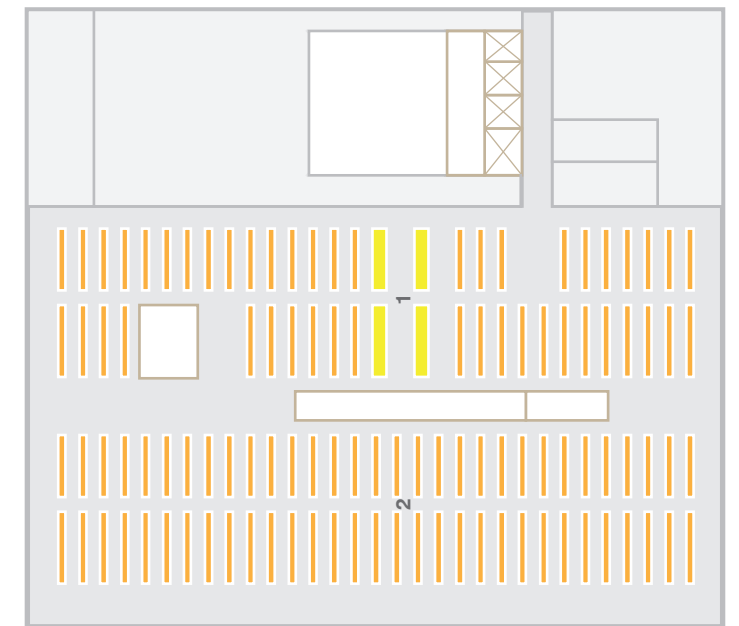


3rd floor

■ digital source
■ physical sources
 1. computer desks
 2. books stacks
 circulation

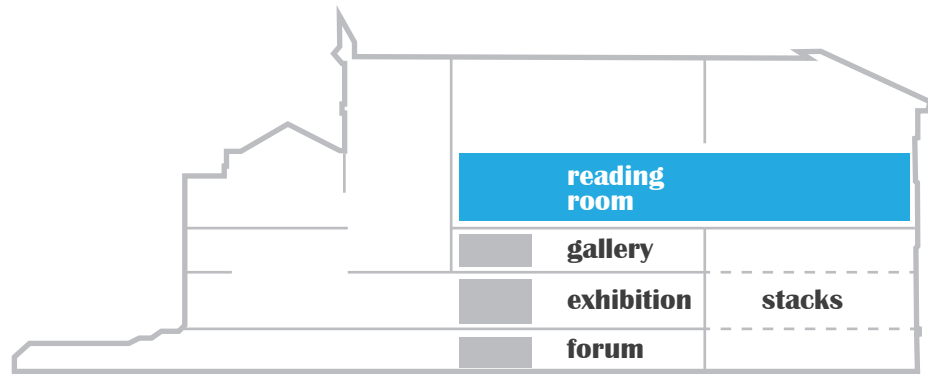


LIBRARY | 3rd floor

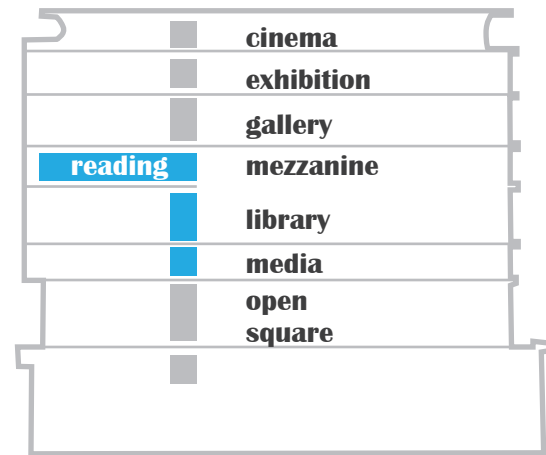


SPIRAL | 6th -9th floor

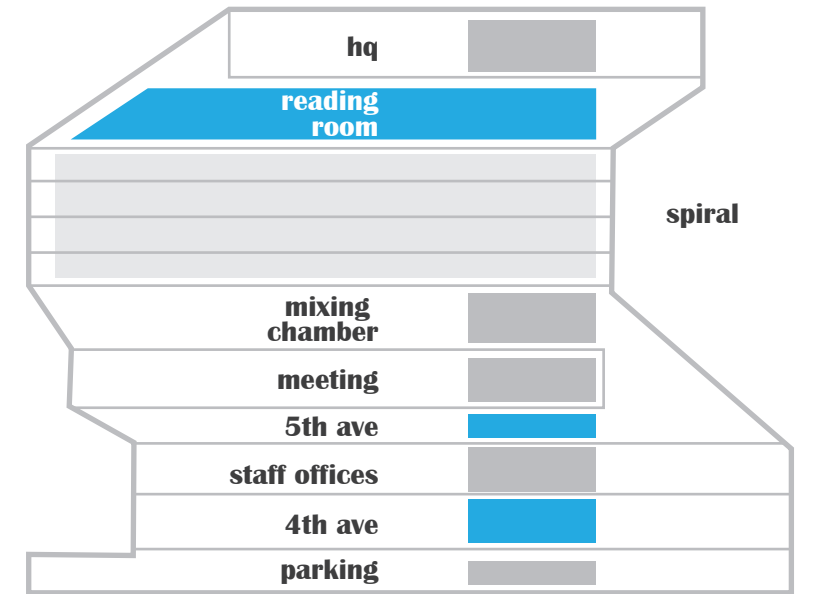
PRECEDENTS COLLECTION



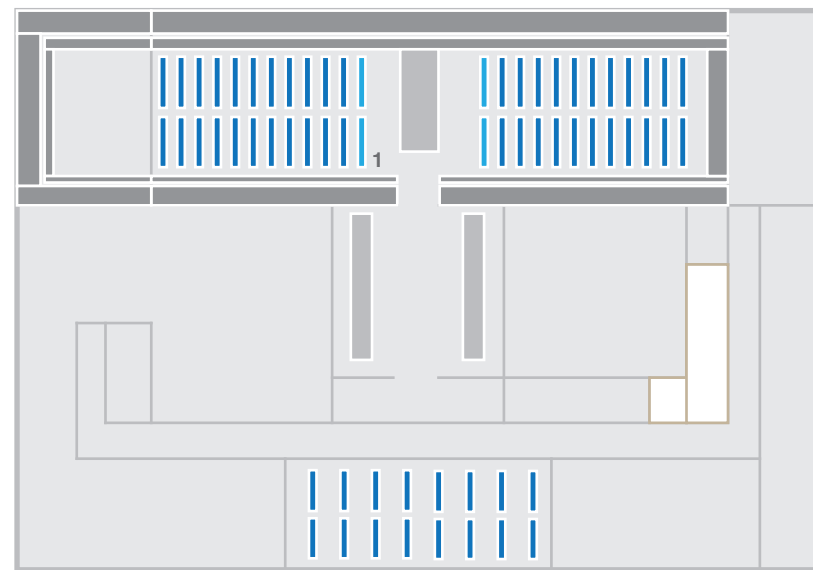
New York Public Library: **3rd floors**



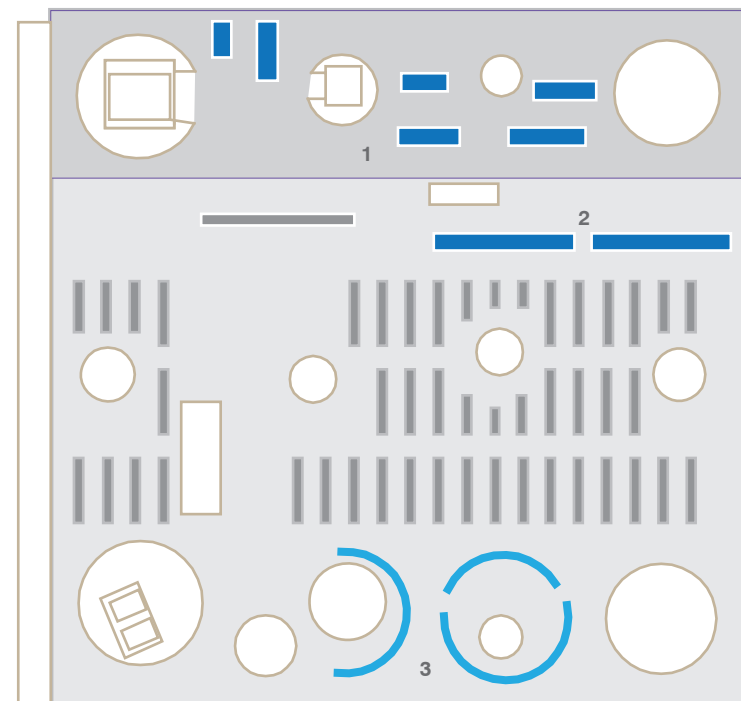
Sendai Mediatheque: **4th floors**



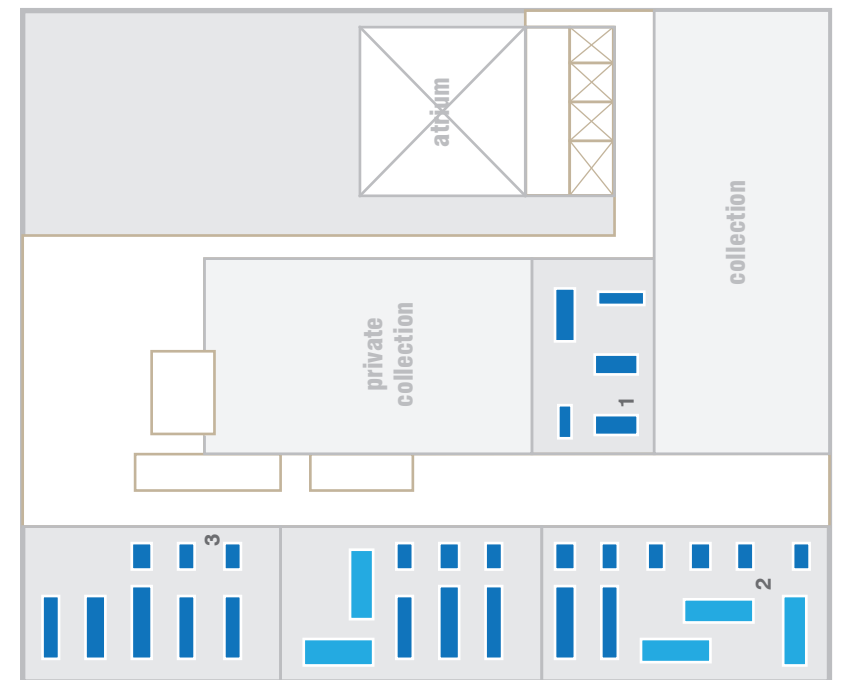
Seattle Public Library: **10th floor**



3rd floor

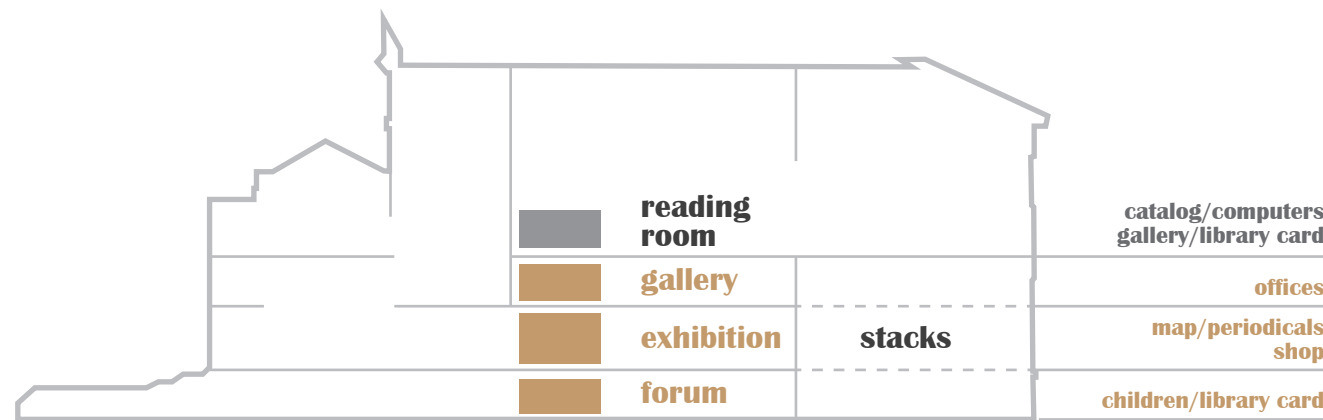


LIBRARY | 3rd + 4th floor

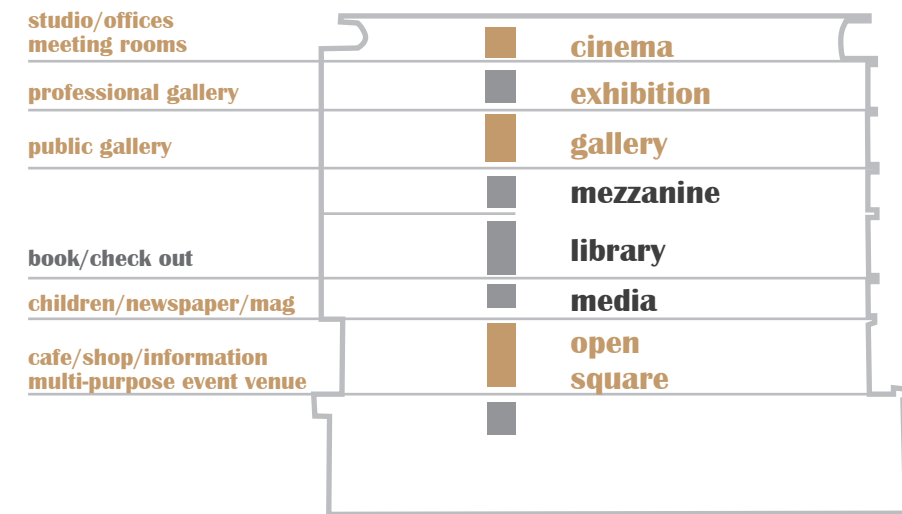


READING ROOM | 10th floor

PRECEDENTS READING ROOM



New York Public Library



Sendai Mediatheque

children's collection

newspaper/magazine

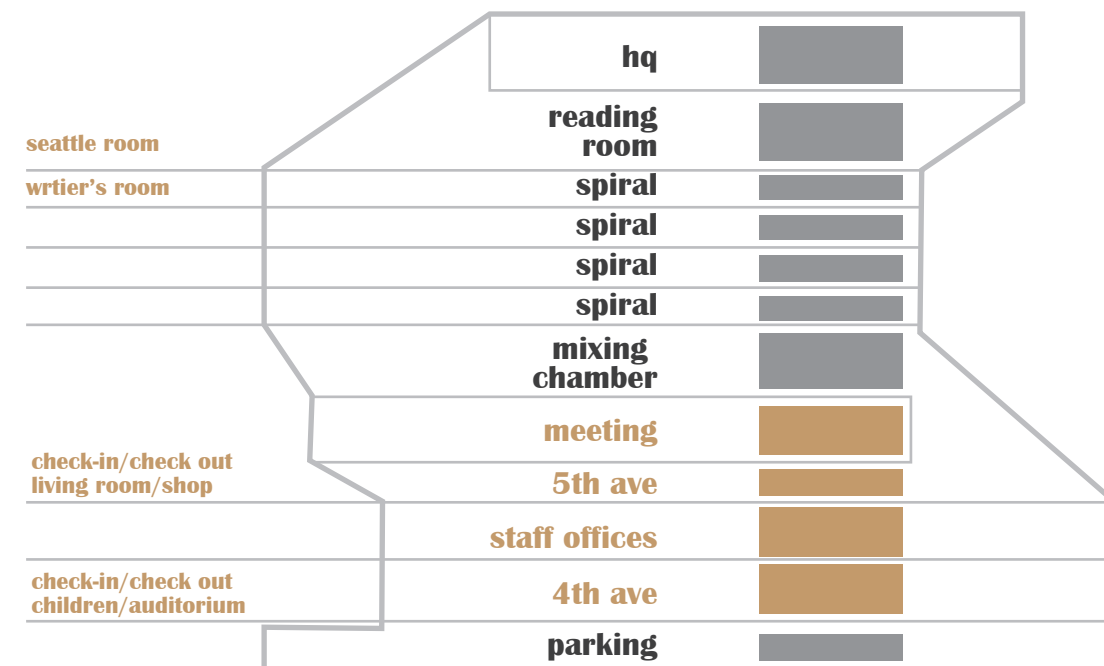
meeting room/office space

gallery/exhibition

auditorium

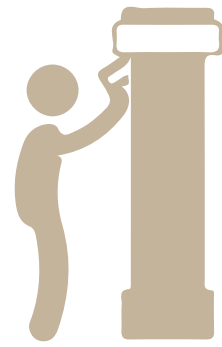
cafe/shop/public space

PRECEDENTS COMMUNITY SPACES



Seattle Public Library

shhhh...



CONVERSATIONS WITH EXPERTS

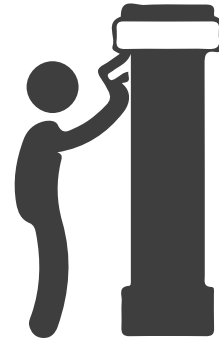
VISUAL

ACOUSTICS

FLEXIBILITY

ELEMENTS

shhhh...



WHAT DO YOU THINK A PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOULD BE?

first thing people think of when they come to a community, serve as a **PORTAL TO RESOURCES**

a **COLLECTION OF SPACES** that supply people based on their needs

NON-JUDGEMENTAL space for people to explore their interests

a **DESTINATION** for people to visit for public access to information

WHAT ARE SOME CURRENT ISSUES WITH THE LIBRARY?

book stacks are too tall, you can't see the people behind the stacks which creates **SERVICE AND SECURITY** issues

the **BIG WEED** is happening to clean out uncirculated material and there are **NOT ENOUGH COMPUTERS** for public access

the amount of books on shelves and signage are **OVERWHELMING** and hard to differentiate

the amount of **COLLECTION CAN'T BE ACCESSED** by Google search.

'google can bring you back 100,000 answers, and librarian can bring you back to the right one'
by Neil Gaiman

CONVERSATIONS WITH EXPERTS

SYRACUSE ONONDAGA PUBLIC LIBRARY DOWNTOWN BRANCH LIBRARIANS

WHAT DO YOU THINK A PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOULD BE?

GRADUATE STUDENT:

It is no longer a repository of books,
it is a place to share information

Knowledge of the past is going through
Digital Presevation. Knowledge constantly being
created due to general knowledge transfer.
RELEVANT AND TIMELY INFORMATION IS THE KEY

We should reinvsion how we market ourselves...Add tools
INSTEAD OF A PLACE TO ABSORB OR FIND KNOWLEDGE
IT SHOULD BE A PLACE OF CREATION WHICH PUTS
KNOWLEDGE IN PRACTICE

PROFESSOR:

PLATFORM FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Provide Tools for Development to create an employeable community
Adaptable to Community wants and needs

Bad Libraries Building Collections
Good Libraries Build Services
Great Libraries Build Communities

MAKING CONNECTIONS IN COMMUNITY AND OUTSIDE. NOT JUST ACCESSING
OUTSIDE INFORMATION, BUT ALSO FROM EACH OTHER

COMMUNITY RESOURCE FROM EACH OTHER point to people in the direction to find
information
COMMUNITY PROFILE community member or business, club or group can be catalogued and
held in a library.
COMMUNITY SHELF reflect the community in what it creates
HUMAN LIBRARY check out a person to talk to for their expertise and interest in showing a skill

CONVERSATIONS WITH EXPERTS

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
PROFESSOR / GRADUATE STUDENT

WHAT KIND OF SPACES WOULD YOU LIKE?

VISUAL

no nooks, **VISUALLY OPEN** spaces so librarians can see what's going on

bright spaces with **NATURAL LIGHTING** and less artificial lighting

ACOUSTICS

ACOUSTIC VARIATION of zones for quiet reading and zones for activity and conversation

FLEXIBILITY

there should be **TRANSFORMABLE, MULTI-PURPOSE** spaces for different types of events

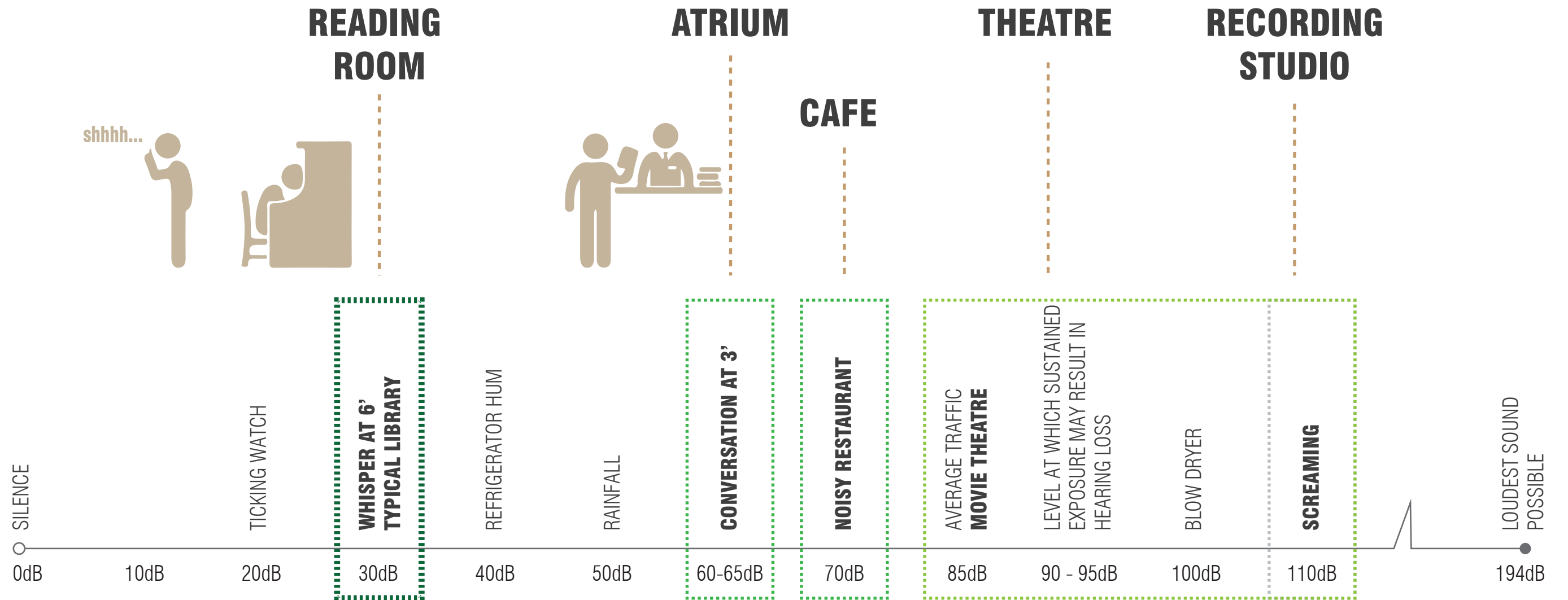
flexible spaces with lower shelves and **NO IMPOSING STRUCTURE**

ELEMENTS

shelves on wheels, so they can be **MOBILE**

VISUAL DISPLAY of book covers instead of textual display of book titles

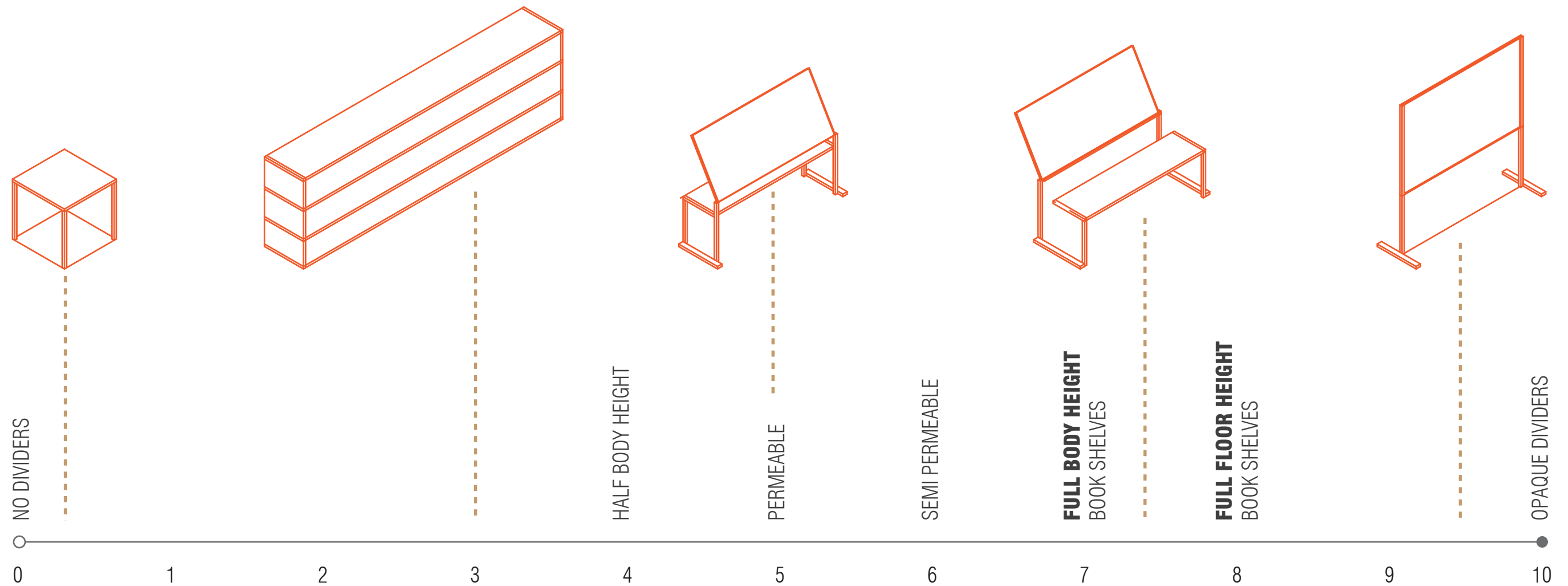
REQUESTS FROM EXPERTS



SOUND VARIATIONS

ACOUSTIC VARIATION of zones for quiet reading and zones for activity and conversation

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS SOUND PROMXIMITY



DIVIDERS

no nooks, **VISUALLY OPEN** spaces so librarians can see what's going on

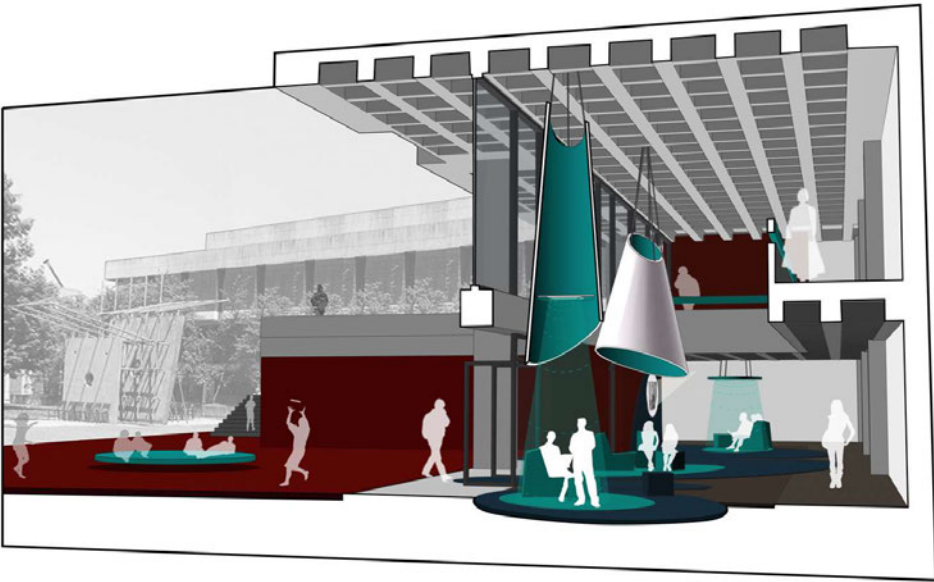
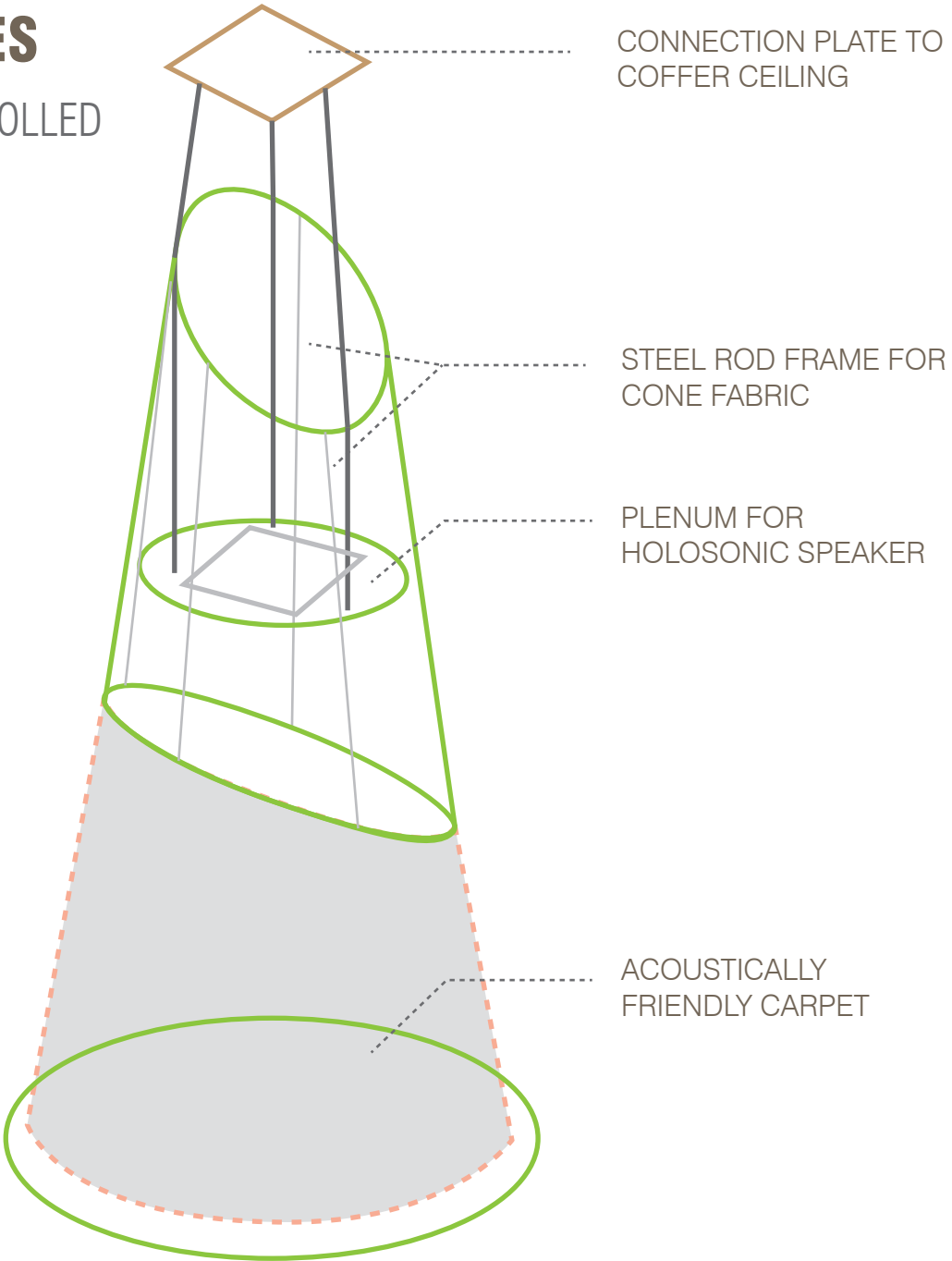
there should be **TRANSFORMABLE, MULTI-PURPOSE** spaces for different types of events

flexible spaces with lower shelves and **NO IMPOSING STRUCTURE**

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS VISUAL PROMXIMITY

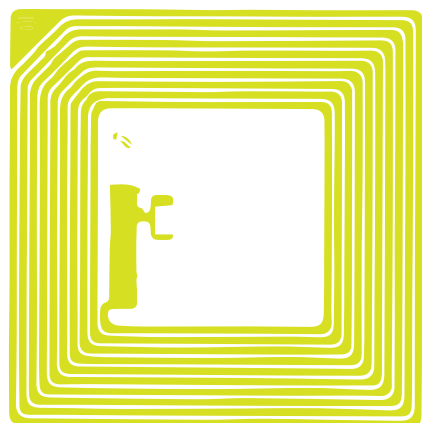
SOUND LOUNGES

ACOUSTICALLY CONTROLLED
VISUALLY OPEN



Sound Lounge. Digital image. Architizer. Architizer, n.d. Web. 14 Apr. 2014.

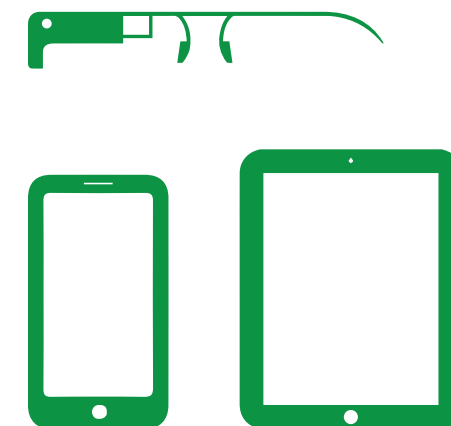
RESPONSES TO REQUESTS VISUAL AND SOUND PROMXIMITY



RFID ATTACHED TO THE BOOK



READ RFID IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM TO TRACK LOCATION OF BOOKS



GPS SYSTEM TRACKING SYSTEM OF LIBRARY 3D MODEL TO INDICATE LOCATION

INTERGRATE THE EXISTING **RFID TAG WITH GPS TRACKING SYSTEM** FOR BOOKS

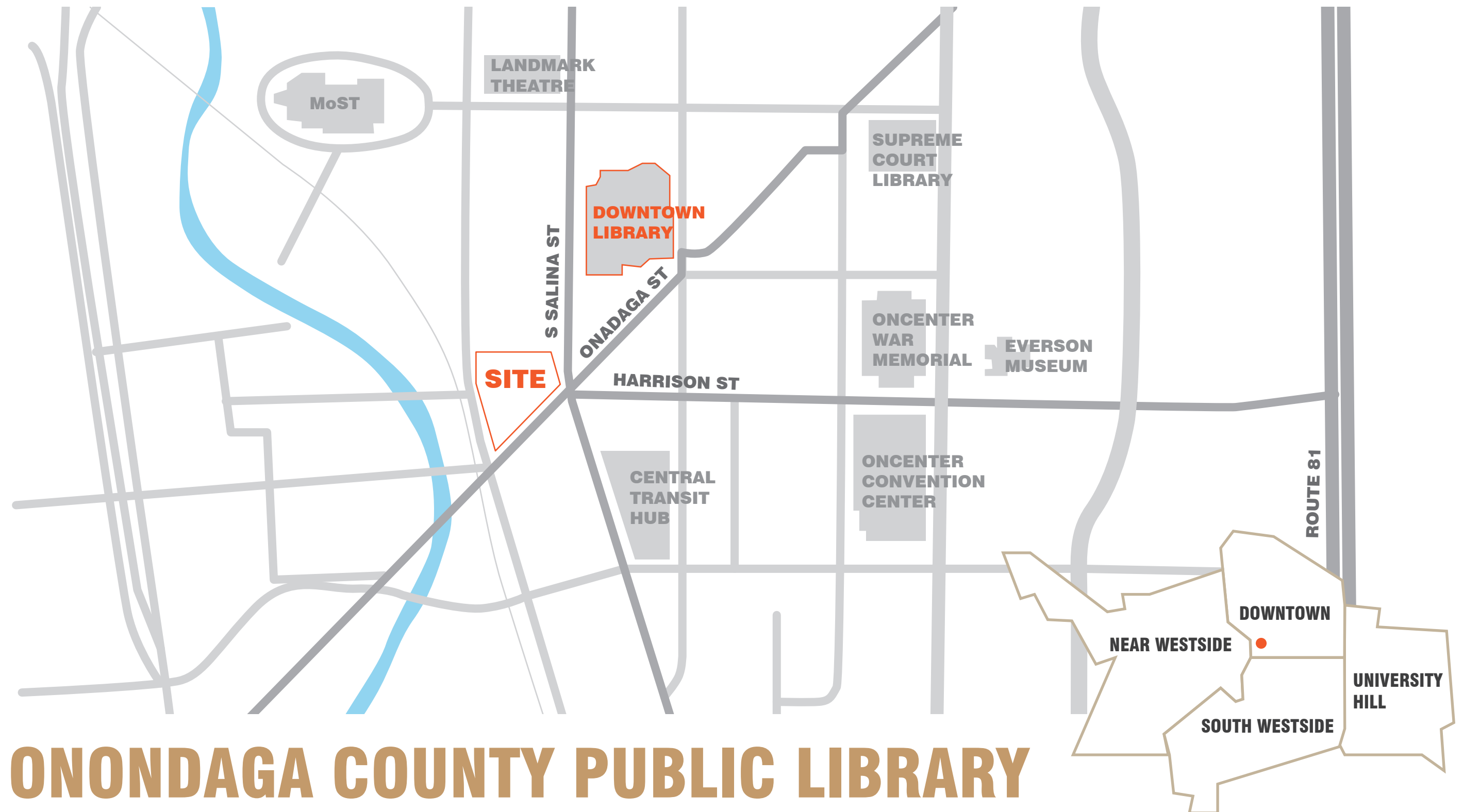


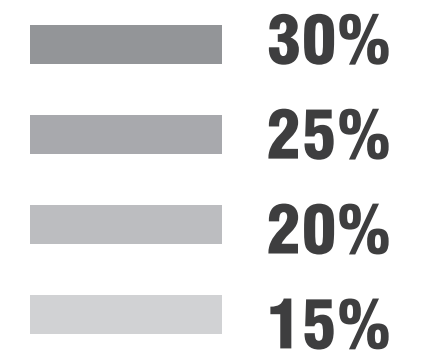
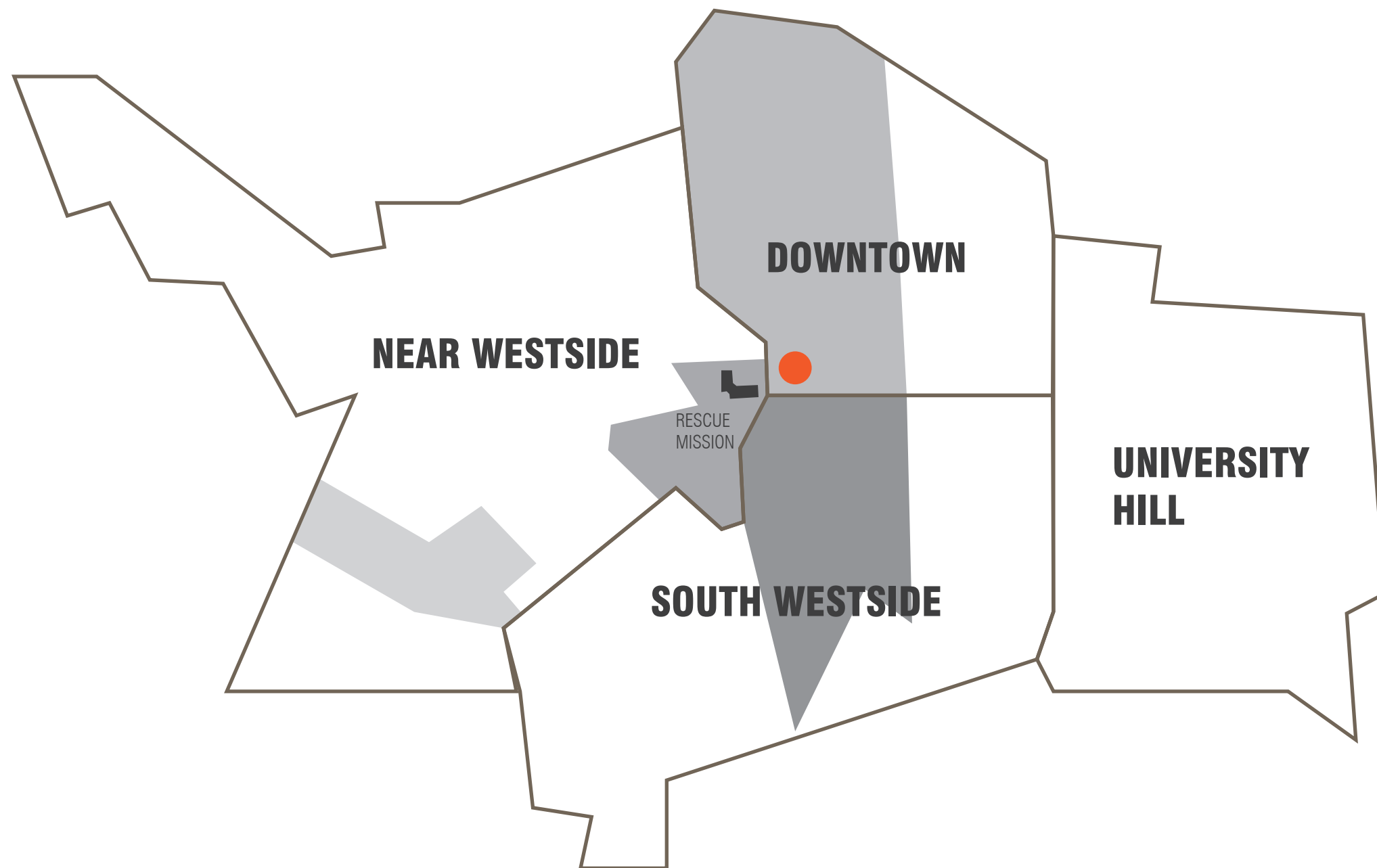
RESPONSES TO REQUESTS MOBILITY



ONONDAGA PUBLIC LIBRARY DOWNTOWN







PUBLIC SERVICE

JOB RESOURCES
TAX FORMS
GRANT APPLICATION

READING/STUDY

COMPUTER CLASSES
INTERNET ACCESS

BOOKS

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS UNEMPLOYMENT



L5 Administration Offices
Geneology Collection [Books/Spaces]
3 Meeting Rooms [By Reservation]
Open Desks [Reading/Laptop]



L4 Info Counter [General Questions]
Children Collection [Books/Spaces]
Teen Collection [Books]
ESL [Tutoring/Books]
Star Center [Blind Readers]
Open Desks [Reading/Laptop]



L3 Info Counter [General Questions]
Office Space [Librarian]
Telephone Reference Room
Public Restrooms
Stacks
Open Desks [Reading/Laptop]
24 Public Computer [1hr/session 2 session/day]
Foundation Application
Job Resources



L2 Info Counter [General Questions] 2 Librarians
Service Counter [Library Cards, Book Reserve] 2 Librarians
Check Out Counter 2 Librarians
Circulating Books
DVD/CD ROM
2 Catalogue Computer [Standing]
6 Public Computers [15 min/session 2 session/day] [Standing]
Open Desks [Conversation/Reading/Laptops]
Tax Return Forms



L1 Auditorium [Weekly Movie/Documentary Showing]

ONPL EXISTING PROGRAM

MAKING CONNECTIONS IN COMMUNITY AND OUTSIDE. NOT JUST ACCESSING OUTSIDE INFORMATION, BUT ALSO FROM EACH OTHER

COMMUNITY RESOURCE FROM EACH OTHER point to people in the direction to find information
COMMUNITY PROFILE community business, club or group can be catalogued and held in a library.
COMMUNITY SHELF reflect the community in what it creates
HUMAN LIBRARY check out a person to talk to for their expertise and interest in showing a skill

ADMINISTRATION



SUPPORT



BOOKS



READING/STUDY



PUBLIC SERVICE



COLLECTIVE



ADDITIONAL PROGRAM

COLLECTIVE SPACE
cafe style tables [discussion] HUMAN LIBRARY

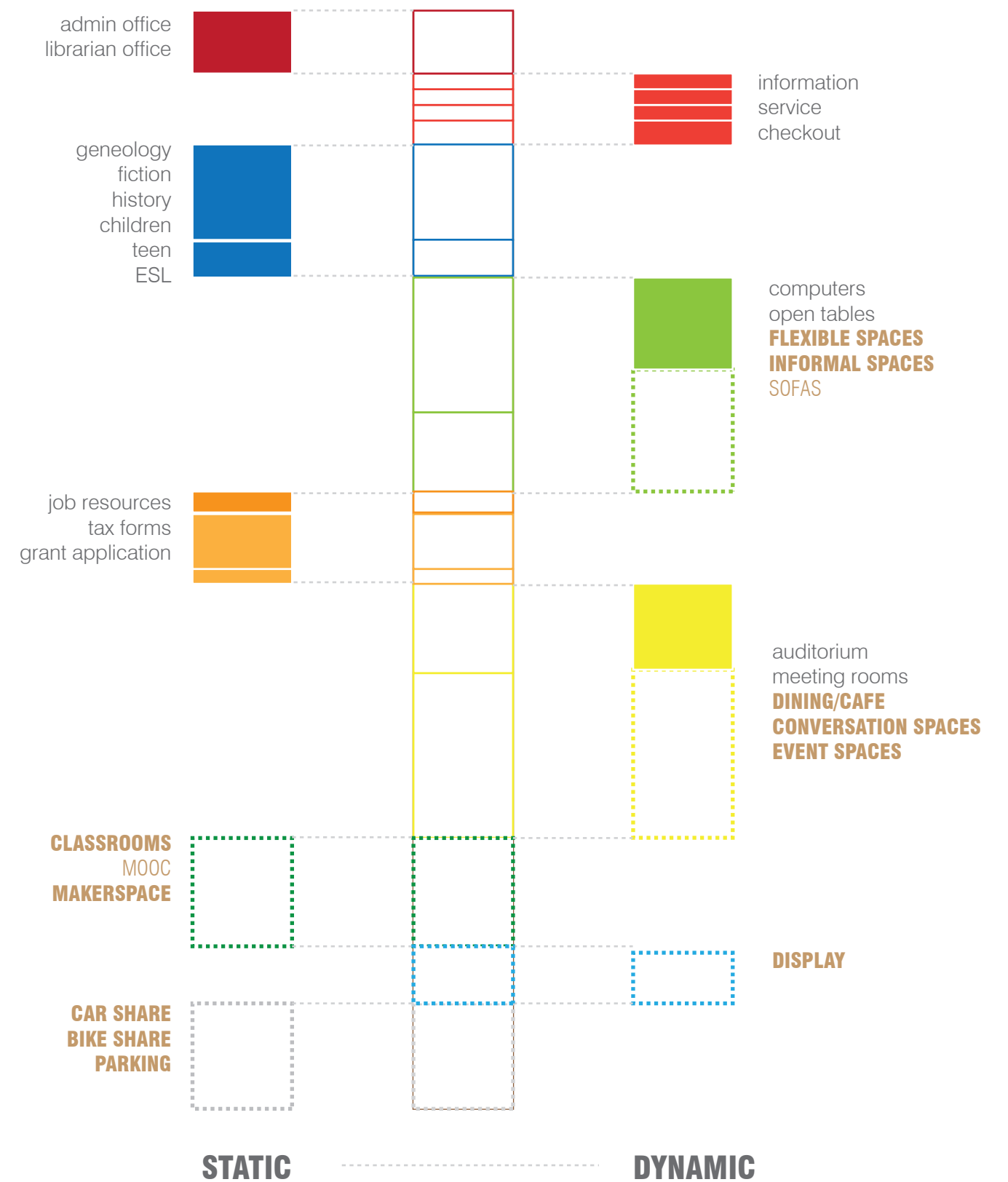
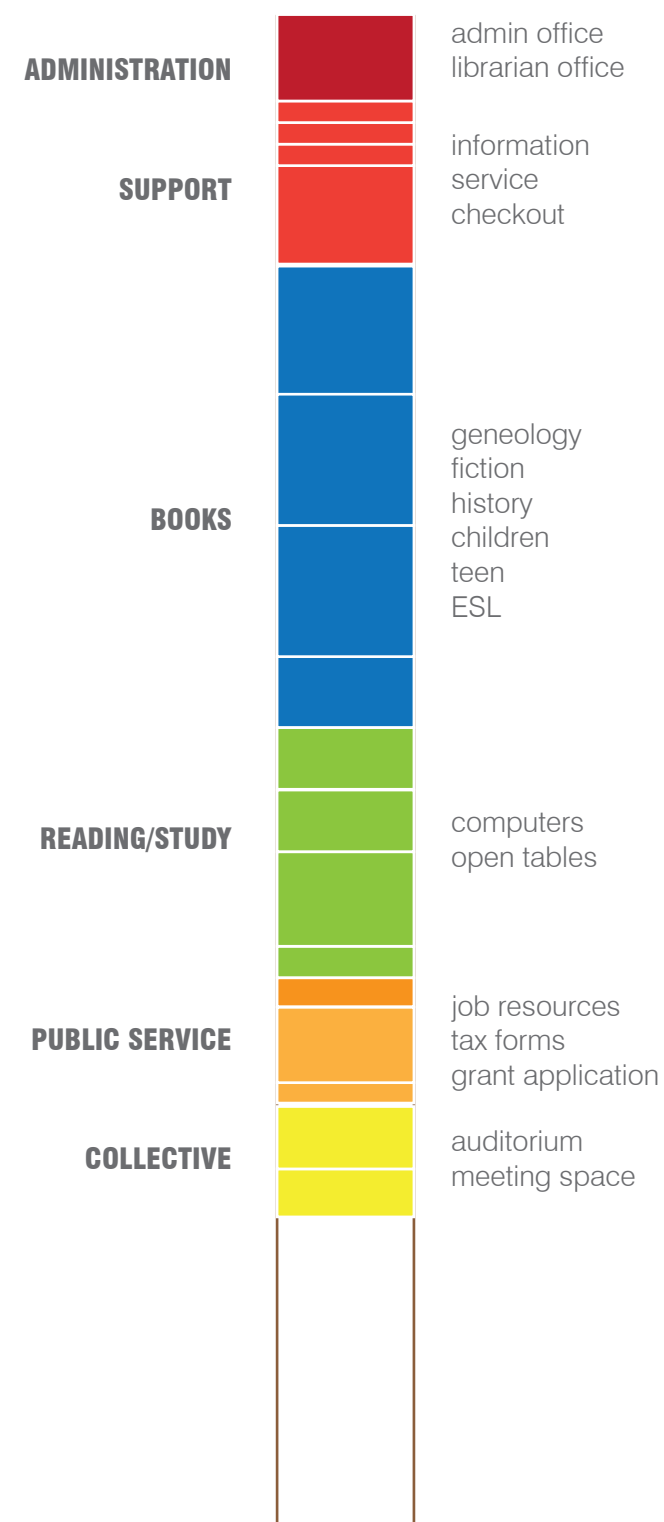
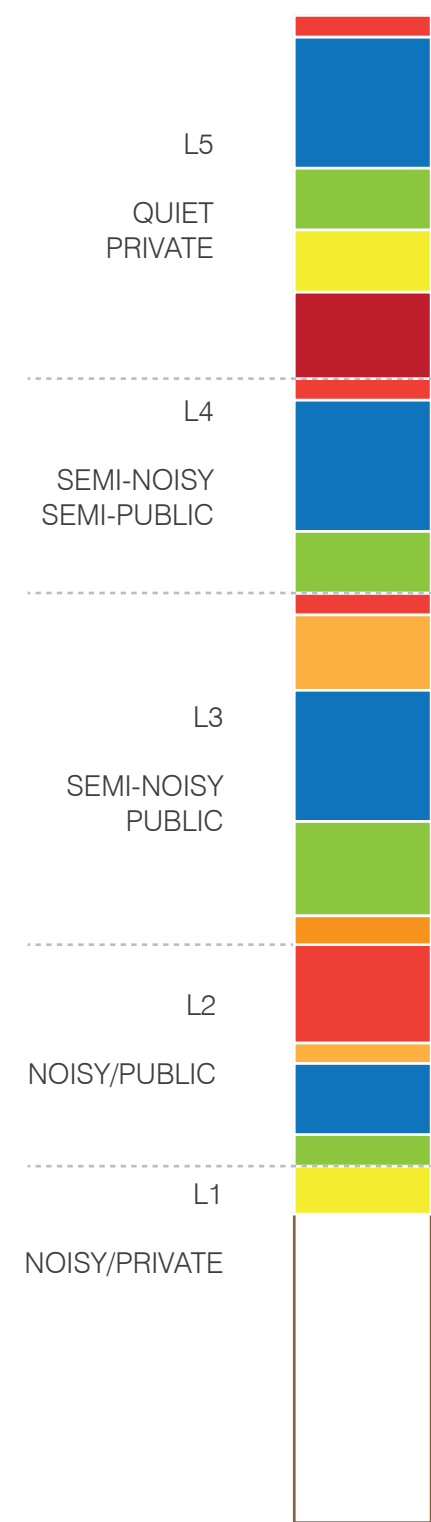
MEETING ROOMS
large group meeting room [20-30 people]
small group meeting space [5-15 people]

MULTIPURPOSE ROOM

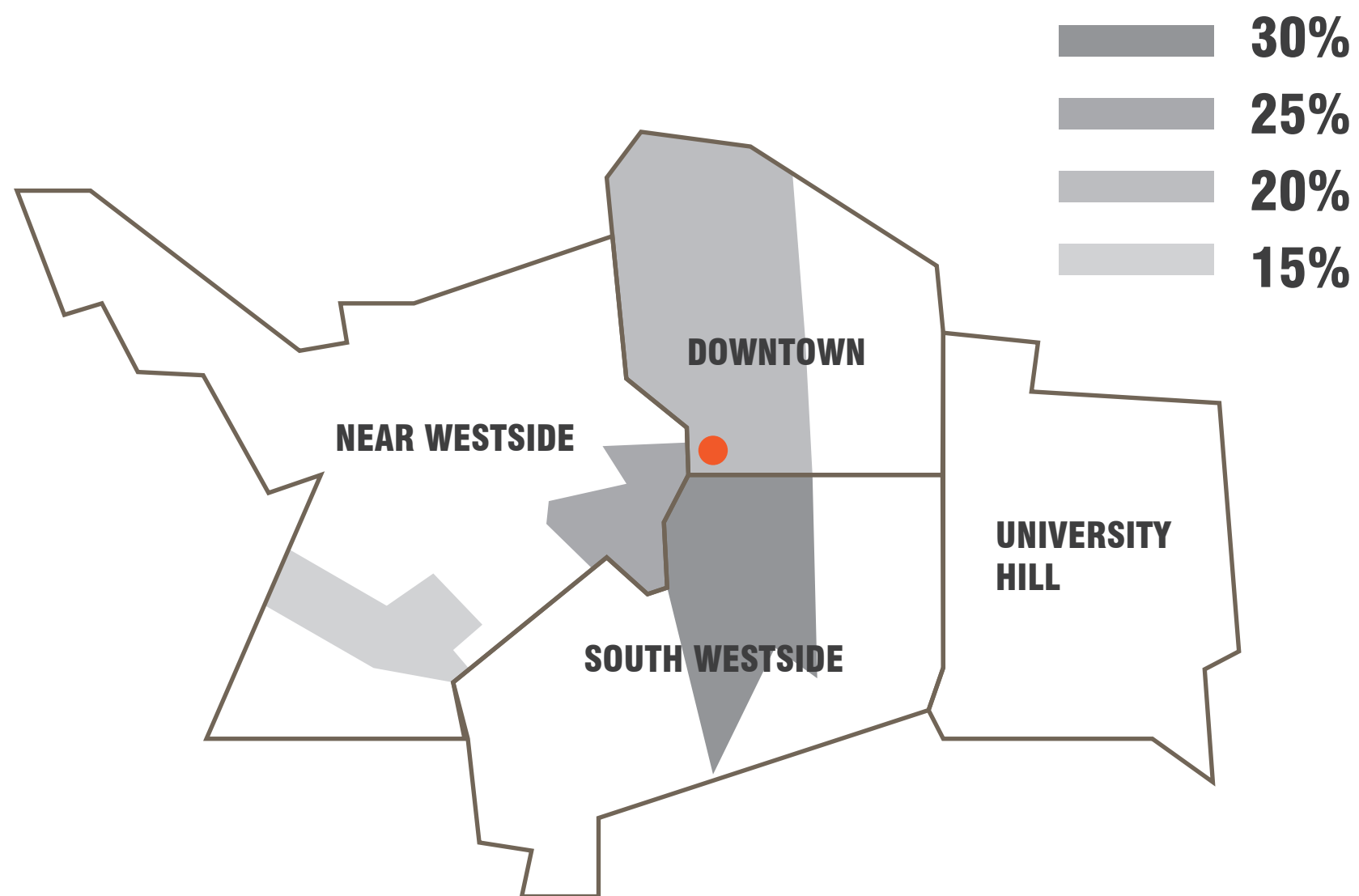
CLASSROOM
computer classrooms
language/
MOOC classroom


WORKSHOP SPACES MAKERSPACES [learn and create]
3D printers, lazer printers

CARSHARE PROGRAM



ONPL PROPOSED PROGRAM



- LEARN**  **CLASSROOMS**
MASSIVE OPEN
ONLINE COURSES
- CREATE**  **MAKERSPACE**
3D PRINTER/ LAZER CUTTER
AND VARIOUS TOOLS FOR
CREATION
- EXCHANGE**  **DISPLAY**
COMMUNITY RESOURCES
AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR
COLLABORATION
- SHARE**  **CAR SHARE**
BIKE SHARE
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE
FOR COMMUNITY GROWTH

PROGRAM ADDITIONS FOR UNEMPLOYED DEMOPGRAHICS

-  **CLASSROOMS**
MOOC
MAKERSPACE
-  **DISPLAY**
-  **CAR SHARE**
BIKE SHARE

PUBLIC SERVICE

JOB RESOURCES
TAX FORMS
GRANT APPLICATION

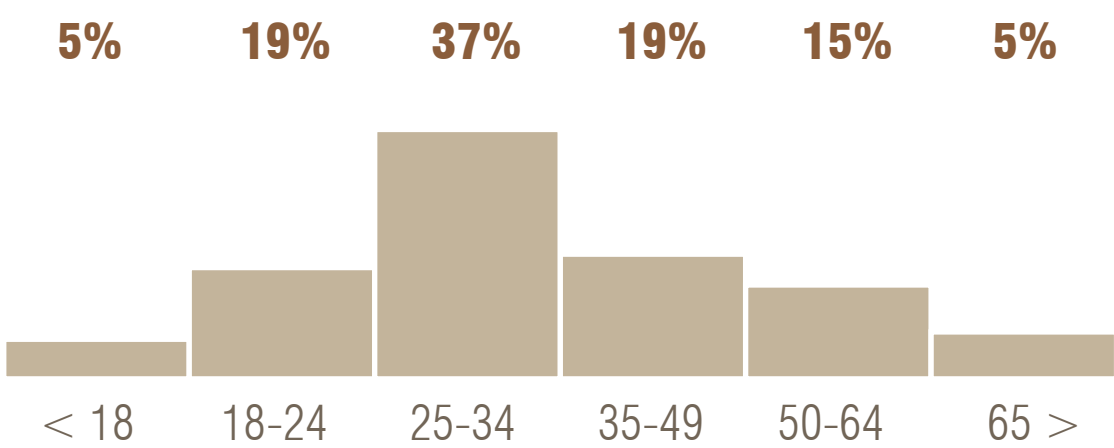
READING/STUDY

COMPUTER CLASSES
INTERNET ACCESS

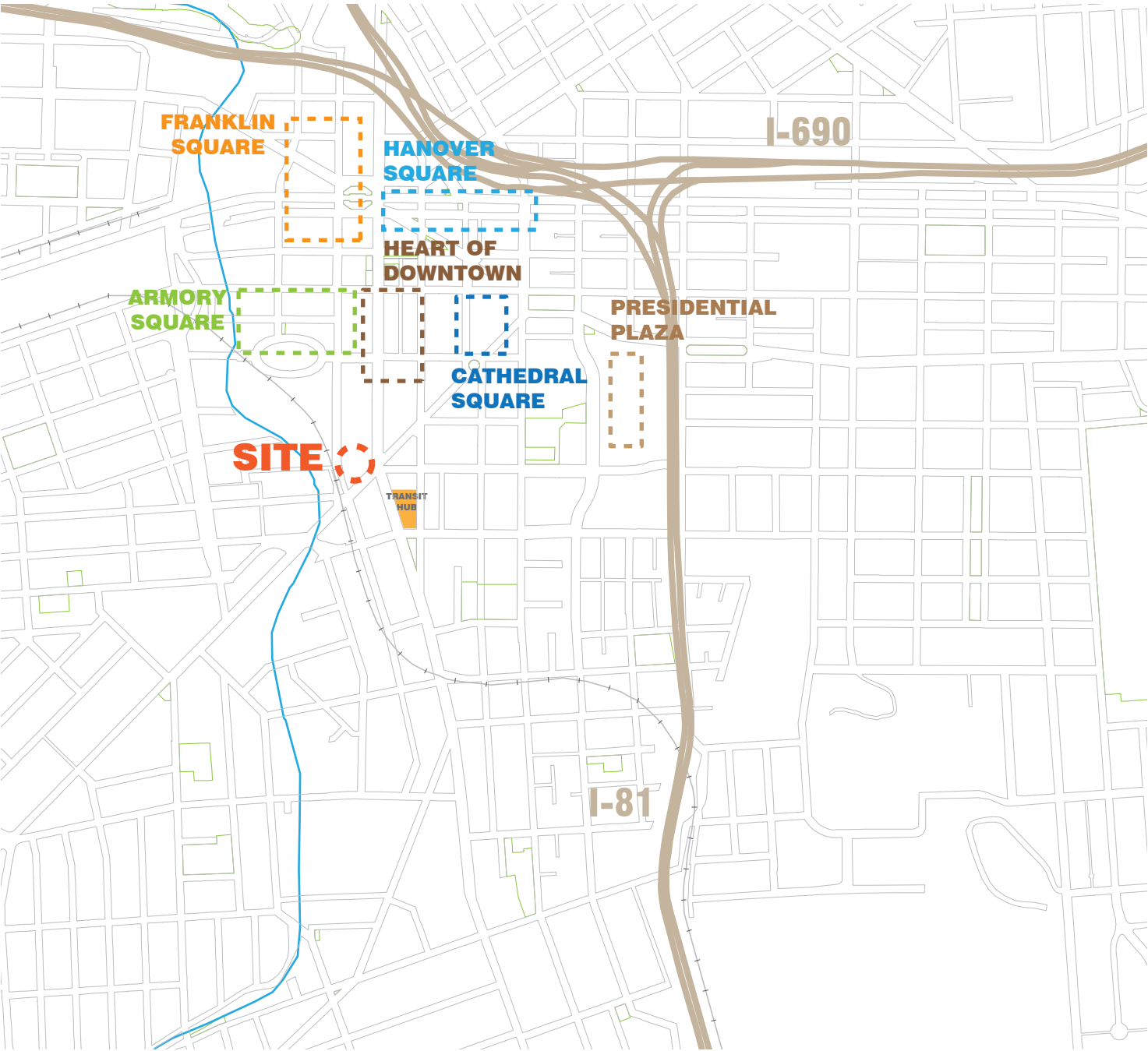
SITE DEMOGRAPHICS UNEMPLOYMENT

2,700 DOWNTOWN POPULATION

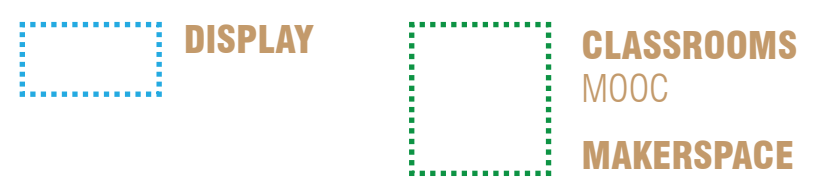
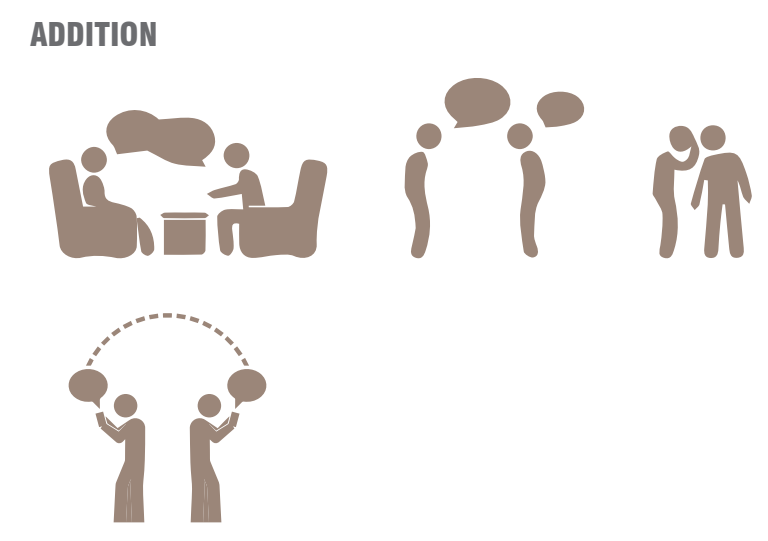
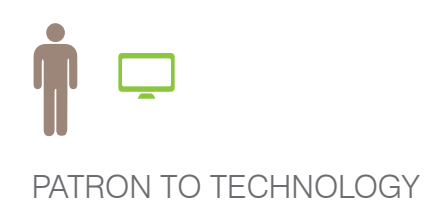
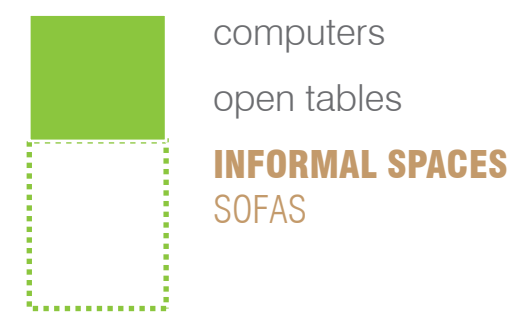
AGE OF DOWNTOWN RESIDENT'S IS 30.1 YEARS



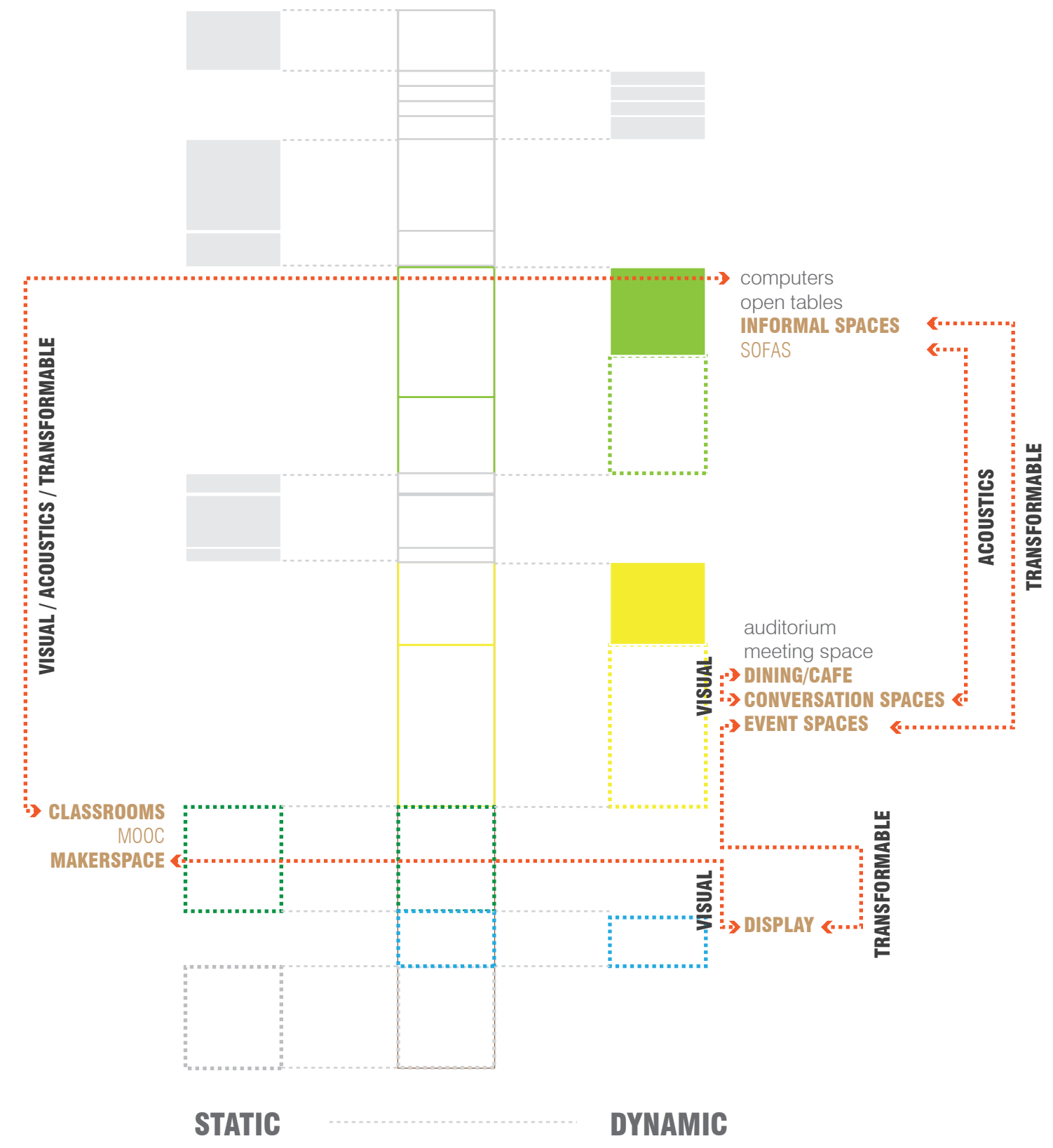
60% OF RESIDENTS BETWEEN 25 AND 34 YEARS OF AGE HAVE A **BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER**



SITE DOWNTOWN RESIDENTIAL GROWTH



ONPL PROPOSED PROGRAM



SURROUNDING:
Close to Museum of Science and Technology, Landmark Theatre, Everson Museum of Art, the Oncenter Convention Center and Memorial.

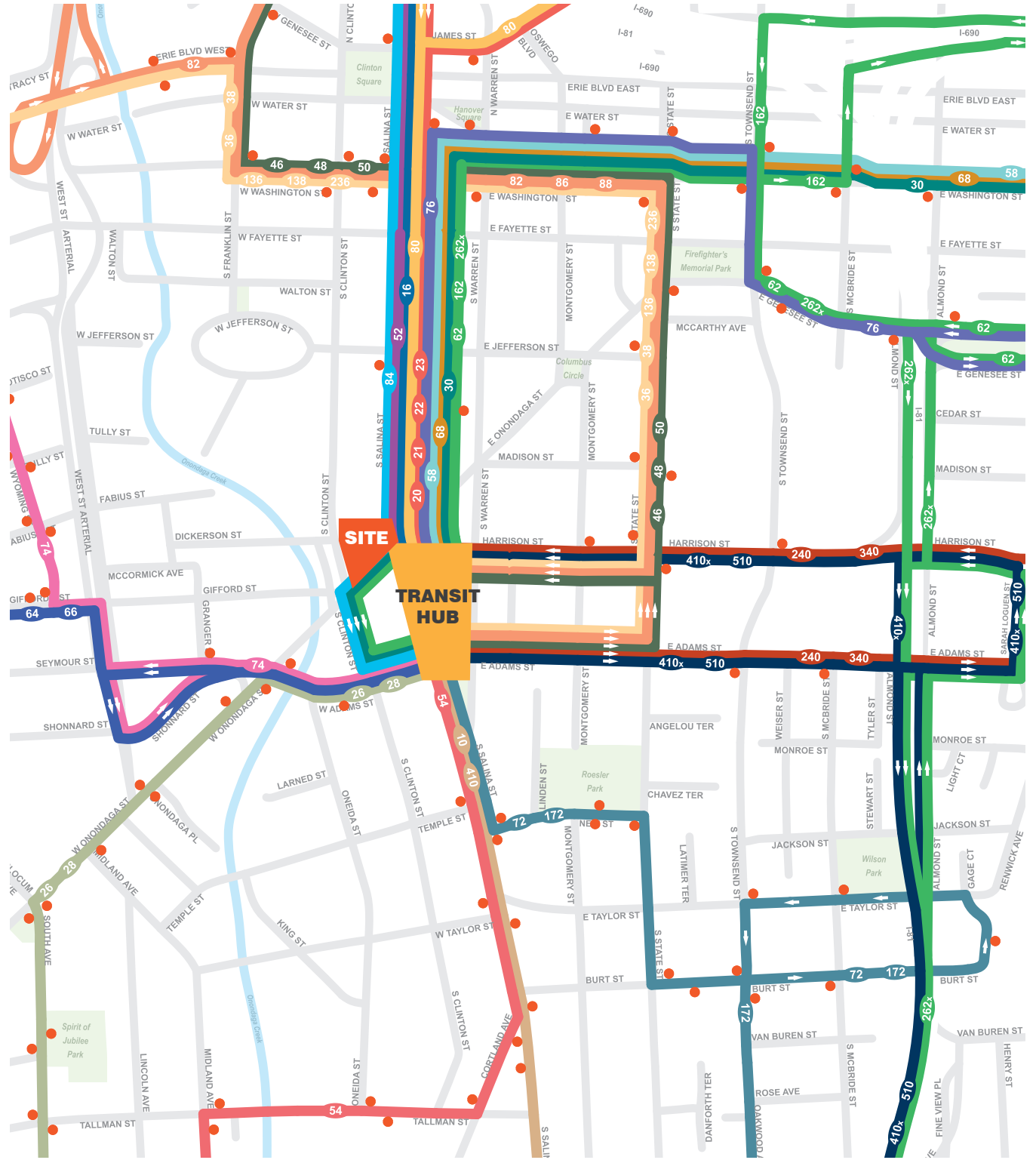
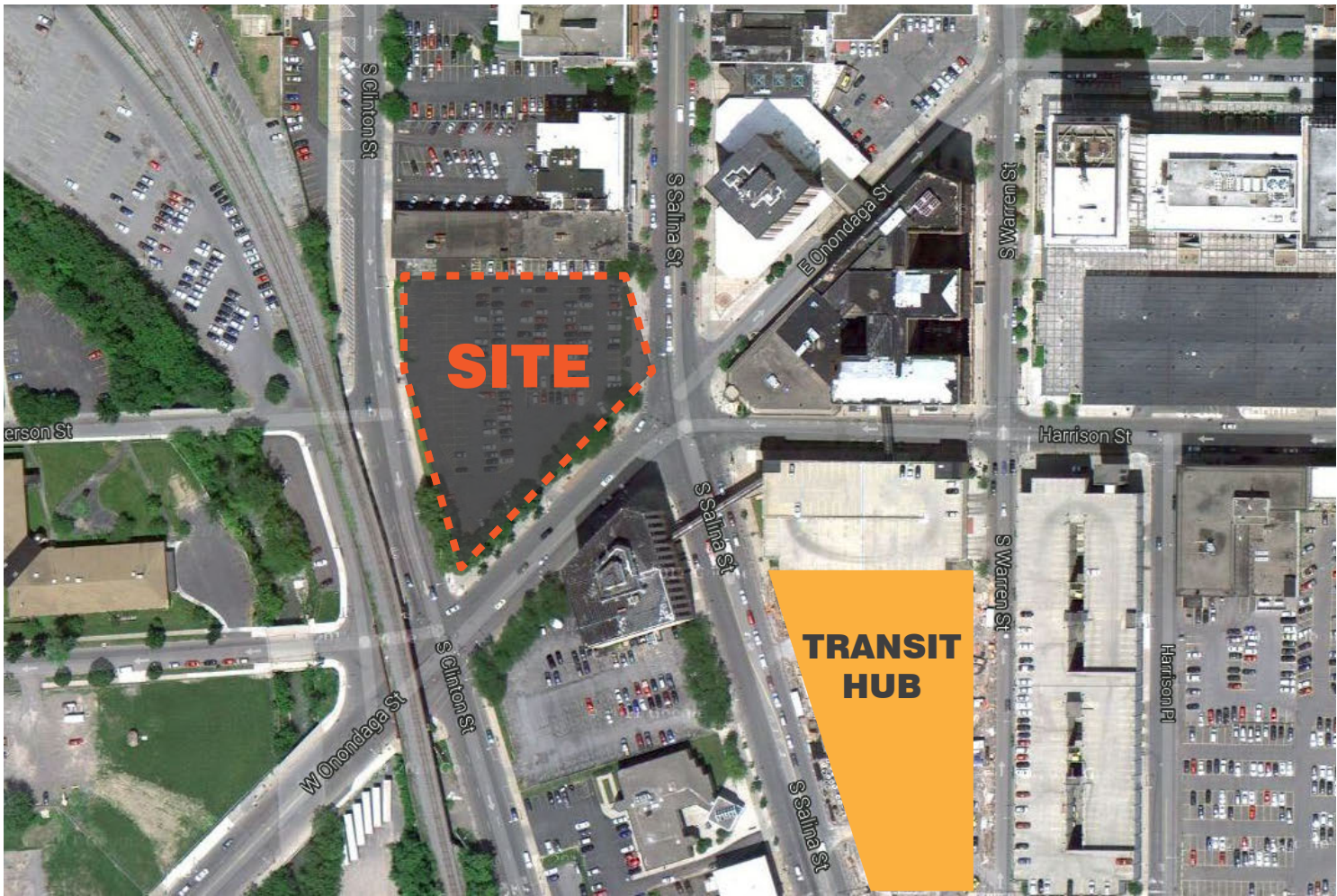


SITE PROXIMITY TO DOWNTOWN ATTRACTIONS



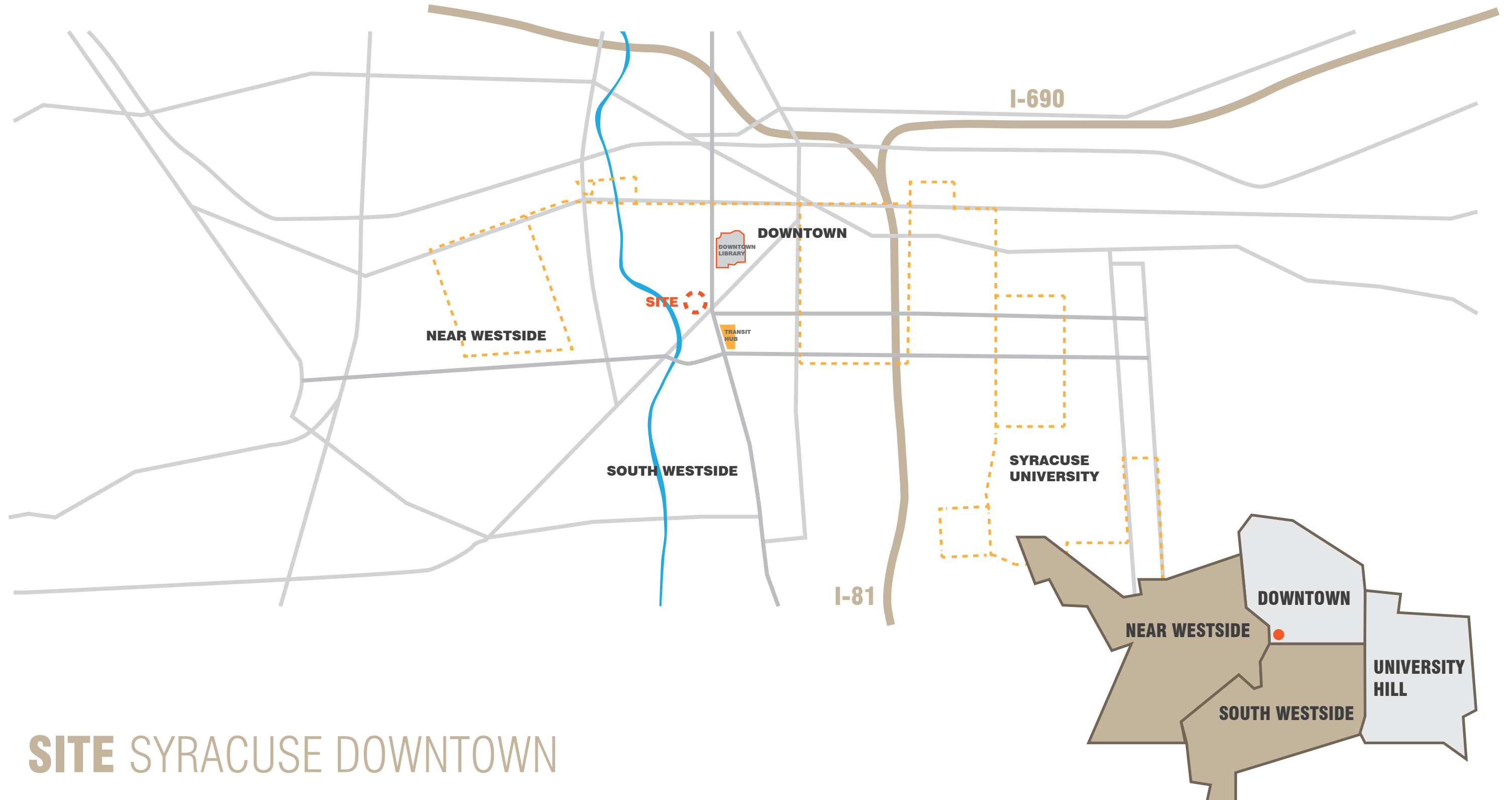
SITE SYRACUSE DOWNTOWN





- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 South Salina | 36 West Genesee - Camillus Commons | 58 Parkhill | 76 East Genesee - Salt Springs |
| 410 Nedrow | 38 Auburn - Elbridge | 62 Fayetteville | 80 Grant Boulevard |
| 16 North Salina | 136 Camillus | 162 Manlius via 690 - Widewaters | 82 Baldwinsville |
| 20 James - Lamson | 138 Auburn - Taunton | 262x Manlius Express via 481 | 86 Henry Clay |
| 21 James - Sunnycrest | 236 Auburn | 64 West Onondaga - Western Lights | 88 North Syracuse |
| 22 James - Route 298 | 46 Liverpool - Route 57 - Great Northern Mall | 66 Grand Avenue | 240 SU - Nob Hill |
| 23 James - East Syracuse | 48 Liverpool - Morgan | 68 East Fayette - Erie Boulevard | 340 SU - Drumlins |
| 26 South Avenue | 50 Destiny USA via I-81 | 72 Townsend | 410x Nedrow Express |
| 28 South Avenue - Valley Drive | 52 Court Street | 172 East Colvin | 510 Tully |
| 30 SU - Westcott | 54 Midland | 74 Solvay | |

SITE TRANSPORTATION



SITE SYRACUSE DOWNTOWN



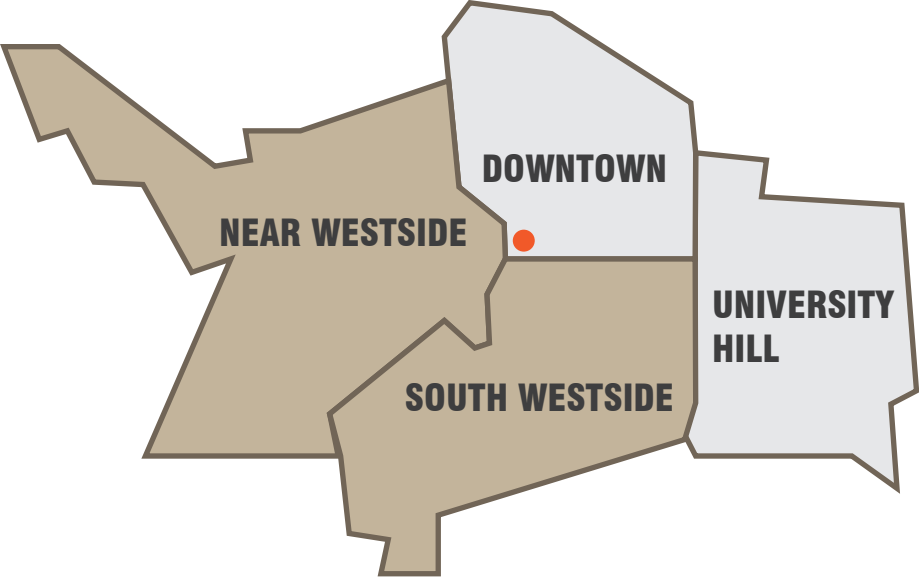
TRANSPORTATION:

On a major intersection between three main road in downtown Syracuse. Next to the central transite hub, the location will be easily accessible by residents of Syracuse.

SITE TRANSPORTATION



PROPOSED SITE



COMMUNICATION METHODS

Traditional methods of communication were direct and private, it usually involves two people in a conversation. The current method of Social Media, Twitter, introduced indirect and public conversations which can be viewed by indirectly related members. The feature for public viewing allowed for a public forum that allows for individuals not included in the original dialogue to participate.

REACTIVE

This allows the reactive method of communication where anyone can add to or correct the information after it has been presented.

IN REAL TIME

The sources of information is no longer necessary, information is passed along many public networks and becomes viral if it is caught and shared between many users.

TRENDING

The trending feature creates a format which rates the popularity of #hashtag topics shared among users. The more a #topic is mentioned, the more likely a topic will move to the top. This creates Real Time News feed.

CONCLUSION

Twitter creates virtual communities based around news and common interests. It provides a public platform where people are free to voice their thoughts, share their interests and connect with others all in real time.

Following the similar format, if the virtual platform can be manifested physically, the platform can allow add an extra layer of interaction between users to make connections and foster conversations.

SHARE, DISCOVER, QUICK, EASY, REALTIME

TWITTER



140 CHARACTERS

Every Tweet fits into a space that's under 140 characters. Just the right size for a big idea, a headline or a timely observation.



@USERNAME

identity

Your @username is your unique identity on Twitter. People will use your @username to mention you in Tweets and to send you messages.



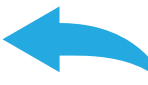
TOPIC

A hashtag is any word or phrase with the # symbol immediately in front of it. This symbol turns the word into a link that makes it easier to find and follow a conversation about that topic.



IMAGE TWEETS

More than words can fit into a Tweet. Images, videos and links now expand right in your Tweets to show the best of what you have to share.



COMMENT/REPLY

Start a conversation with someone by replying to their Tweet. If you see an interesting Tweet, add your opinion by clicking the reply icon.



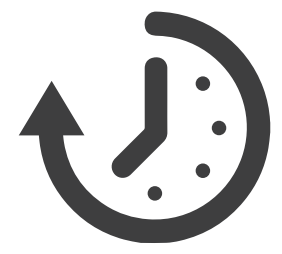
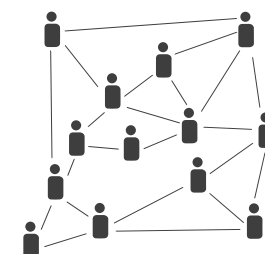
RETWEET

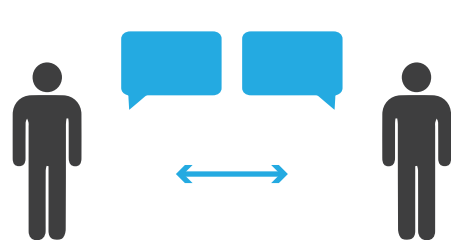
You can pass along someone's Tweet by clicking the retweet icon. Retweeting is a lot like forwarding an email — you'll send along someone else's Tweet to all of your followers.



STAR

Favoriting sends a brief, positive notification back to the author that you liked their Tweet. Click the star to mark a Tweet as a favorite.



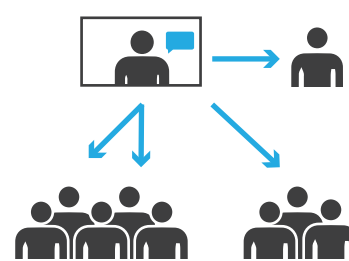


ONE TO ONE
Location Based

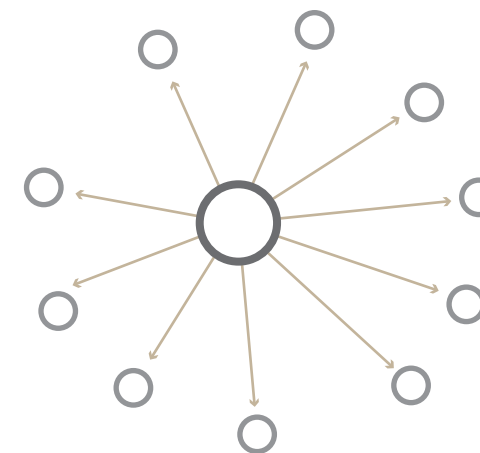
TRADITIONAL NETWORK



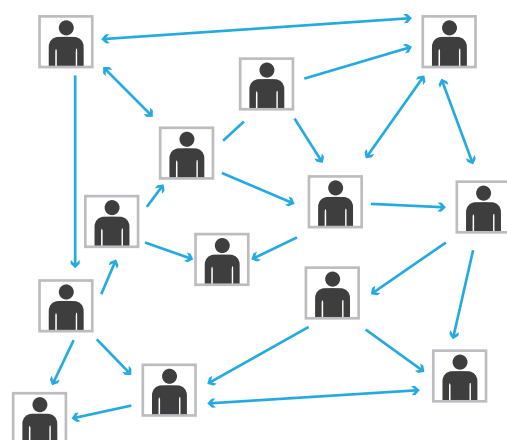
ONE TO GROUP
Location Based



ONE TO SEVERAL GROUPS
THROUGH A MEDIUM
Non Location Based

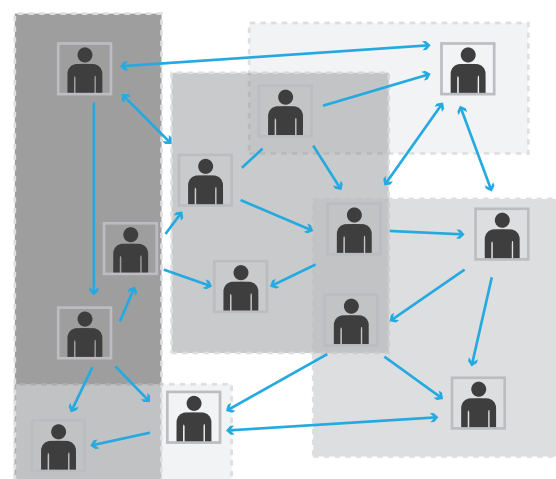


RADIAL DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
FROM ONE SOURCE

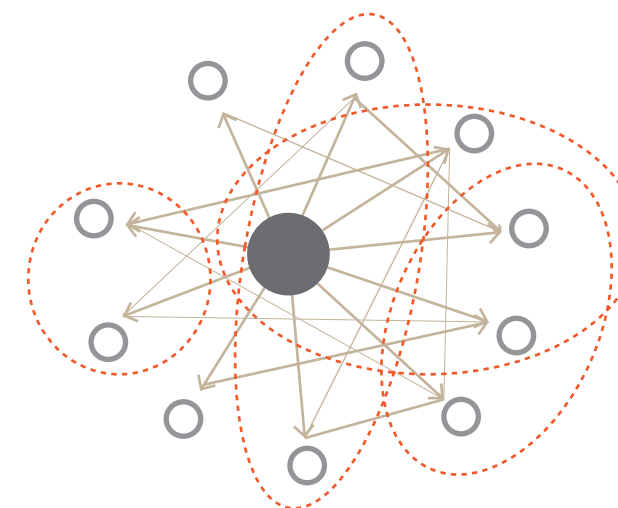


BASIC NETWORK EXCHANGE BETWEEN
ANYONE CONNECTED TO THE WEB OR
A SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM

TWITTER NETWORK



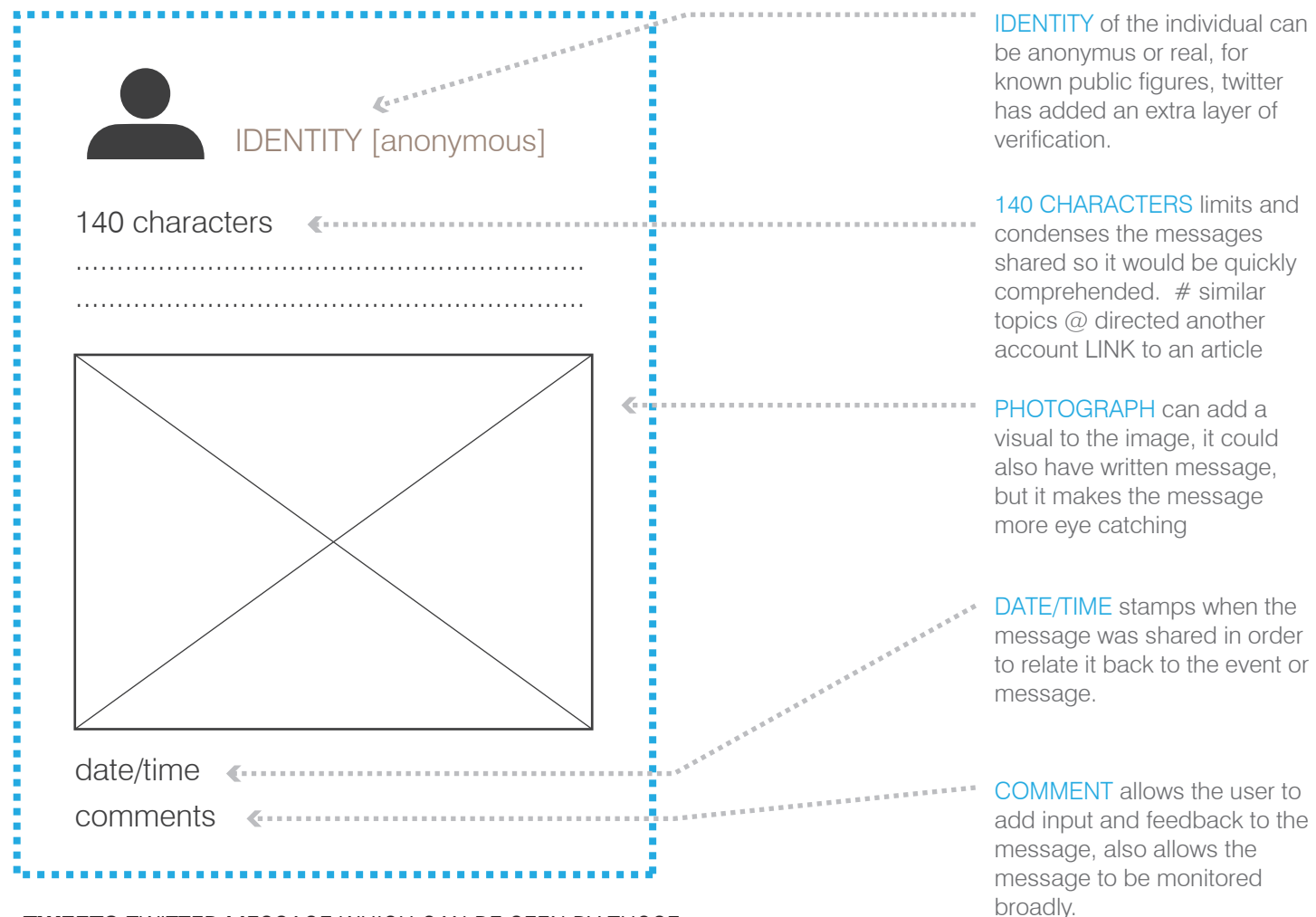
USERS OVERLAP IN TWITTER
PLATFORMS BASED ON THEIR
SIMILAR INTERESTS AND TOPICS



COMMUNITIES ARE CREATED BASED ON THEIR
EXCHANGE ON INFORMATION. THE SOURCE IS NO
LONGER THE ONLY SOURCE TO INFORMATION

- PRIMARY SOURCE
- SECONDARY SOURCE
- OPEN SOURCE
- PRESENTING THROUGH A MEDIUM
- EXCHANGING THROUGH A MEDIUM
- OBSERVING THROUGH A MEDIUM
- SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM
- EXCHANGE THROUGH INTERNET PLATFORM

TWITTER DIGITAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SPACES



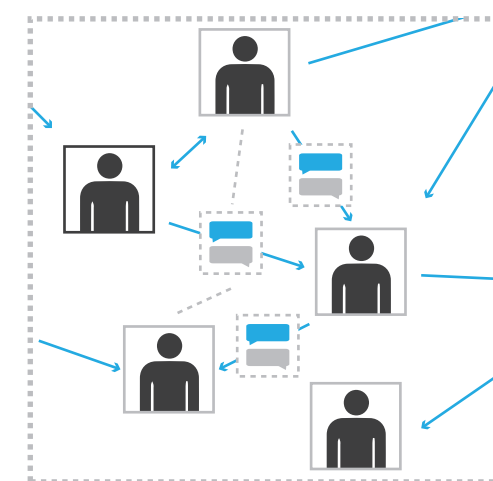
TWEETS TWITTER MESSAGE WHICH CAN BE SEEN BY THOSE WHO FOLLOW THE USER

FOLLOWING

Subscribing to someone's stream of Tweets is called "following". To start following someone, click the Follow button next to their name, and you'll see their Tweets as soon as they post something new.

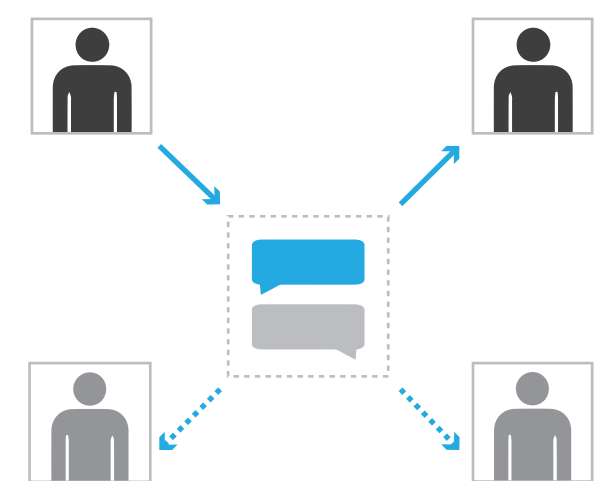
You don't have to ask permission to follow someone. Anyone on Twitter can follow or unfollow anyone else at any time. This leads to something unexpected: open and fun conversations that get people talking.

TWITTER TWEETING

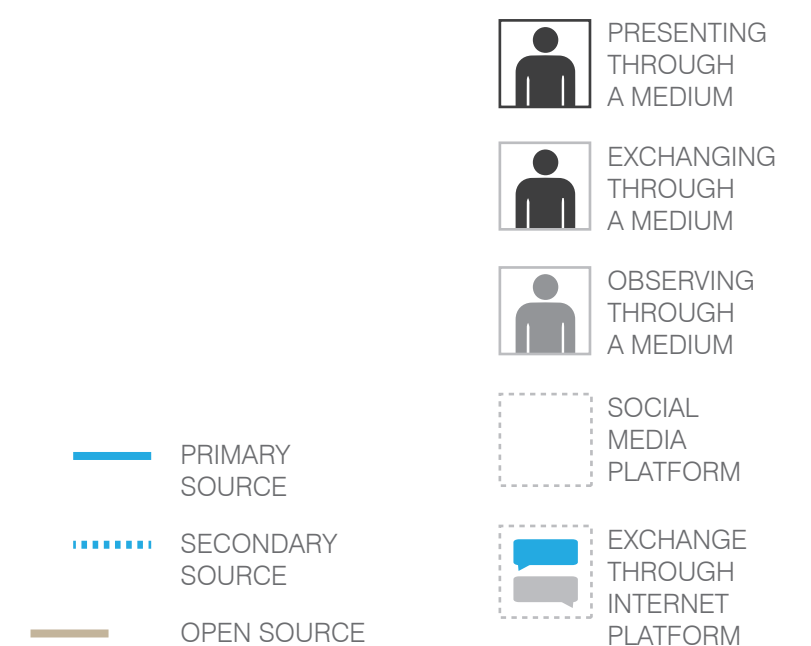


EXCHANGE BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE ON PUBLIC FORUMS CAN BE SEEN AND RECORDED BY OTHER

TWEET VISIBILITY

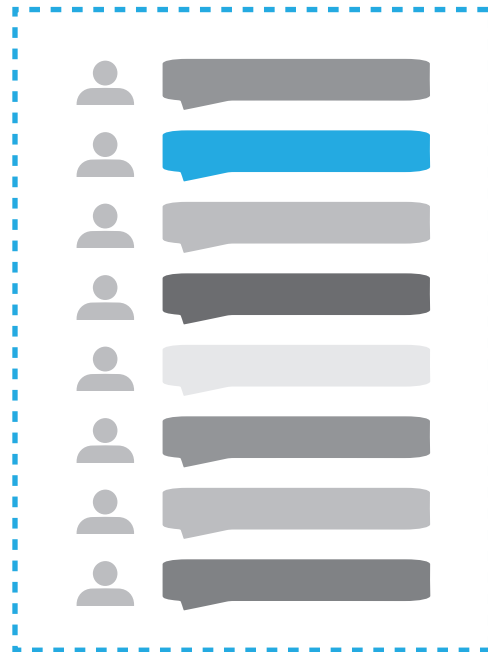


EXCHANGE BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE CAN BE SEEN BY THOSE WHO ARE FOLLOWING THE USER



TIMELINE

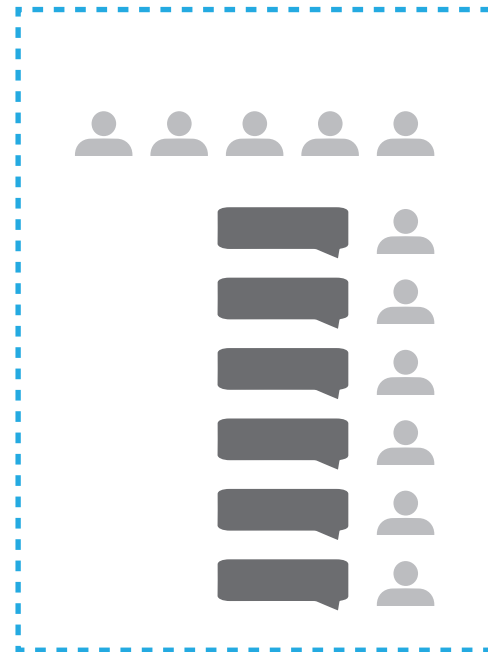
public



provides the tweets by the users that you follow. It is a public space for all of the information exchange to occur.

NOTIFICATION

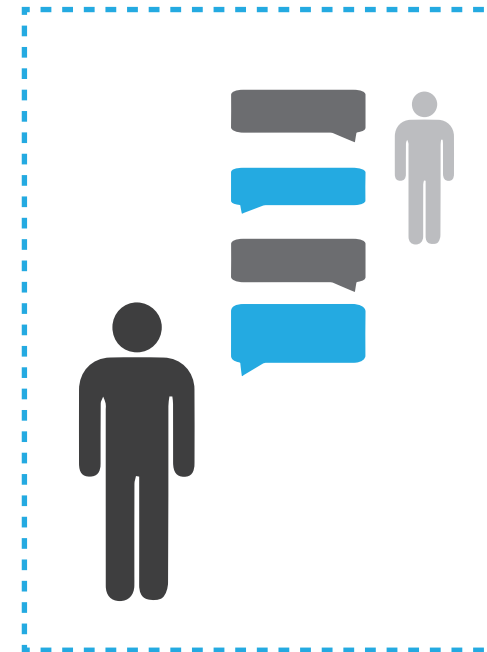
public to individual



It is a space where all activity, comments and responses to you appear.

MESSAGES

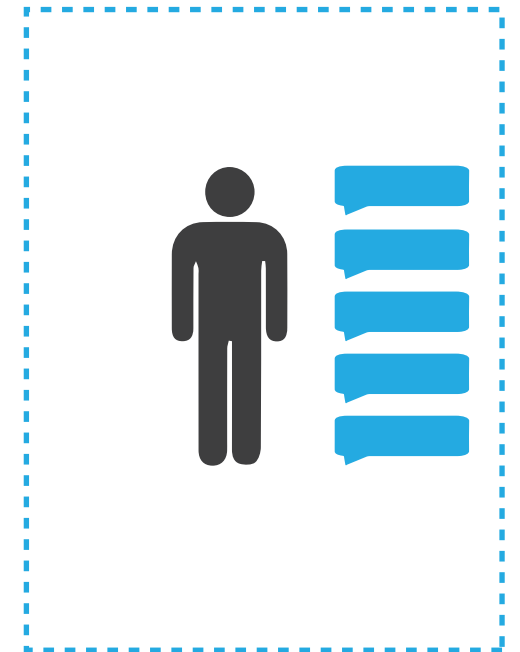
individual to individual



A private message (sometimes called a DM or direct message) is a private Tweet between two people who follow each other. To read your messages, click on the envelope icon on your profile.

PROFILE

individual



Your profile is where you show people what they can expect from your Tweets and why they should follow you. Add a photo, short description and background image to give the world a taste of your personality.

○ —————
PUBLICITY

● —————
PRIVACY

TWITTER PUBLIC TO PRIVATE SPACES WITHIN DIGITAL PLATFORMS

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Waller, Vivienne, and Ian McShane. "Analysing the challenges for large public libraries in the twenty-first century: A case study of the State Library of Victoria in Australia." First Monday. 1 Dec. 2008. Peer Review Journal of the Internet. 10 Mar. 2014

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